

**REVIEW OF THE
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
FOR THE NQUTHU MUNICIPALITY**

**Reviewed Spatial Development Framework:
Draft Report
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1 BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE REVIEW

The Nquthu Municipality through the assistance of the Department of Corporate Government and Traditional Affairs started to undertake the review of the existing SDF and preparation of a detailed Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for the Nquthu area during 2015. This 2015 Reviewed SDF provides statements of intent in terms of the desired direction of growth, the conservation of the natural environment and agricultural land, establishing principles of land use/ development location and intensity, identifying urban edges, principles of locating development and infrastructure investment and priority interventions. The 2015 SDF Review also incorporated the 2014 MEC's comments made as part of the 2014/15 IDP assessments. This 2015 Reviewed SDF was submitted as part of the 2015/16 IDP process.

In response to the 2015/16 MEC assessment letter the Municipality decided to appoint a Professional Service Provider to assist the municipality with the 2016 SDF Review and to ensure that all comments raised by the MEC are taken into consideration. The purpose of the 2016 review process is to consider new information that became available as well as to ensure all aspects of the MEC letter are addressed. The review process did not include the preparation of a completely new Spatial Development Framework, but is aimed at revising and updating the current framework taking into consideration new trends, information and policies.

1.2 REVIEW OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2016 Nquthu LM SDF Review process is to create a credible, legally compliant and sustainable SDF with the Municipality and its stakeholders based on strict compliance with the SDF assessment criteria which encompasses the provisions of the MSA, The Spatial Land Use Management Act No 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA) principles and the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (GN R796 of 2001) all of which with are mandatory.

Compliance with the following provisions of the Municipal System Act (2000) and the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (2001) is mandatory;

- Development of a Spatial vision and objective of the IDP and the whole municipality;
- Development of a conceptual scenario for envisaged spatial form;
- Development of a Micro-spatial Plan for the core areas which identifies the extent for future expansion of existing and proposed land uses and zones;
- Setting out of objectives that reflect the desired spatial form of the municipality;
- Contain strategies, policies and plans which must:



-
- Analyze the opportunities and constraints within the municipality concerning the heritage, economy, agriculture, environment, infrastructure, tourism and social development;
 - Delineate the agricultural land that has high potential;
 - Indicate desired patterns of land use within the municipality;
 - Identify existing and future land reform projects;
 - Address the spatial reconstruction of the location and nature of development within the municipality including desired settlement patterns; and
 - Provide strategic guidance in respect of the location and nature of development within the municipality.
 - Set out a basic framework for the development of a land use management system in the municipality;
 - Set out a capital investment framework for the municipality's development programs;
 - Analysis and clarification of how sector plans will implement the SDF;
 - Contain a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the SDF;
 - Identify programs, interventions and projects for the development of land within the municipality;
 - Be aligned with the SDFs of neighbouring municipalities; and
 - Provide a visual representation of the desired spatial form of the municipality, which:
 - Must indicate where public and private land development and infrastructure investment should take place;
 - Must indicate all cross boarder issues, challenges and alignment of programmes shared with neighbouring municipalities, provinces and countries;
 - Must indicate desired or undesired utilisation of space in a particular area;
 - Must delineate the urban edge (in terms of NEMA);
 - Must identify areas where strategic intervention is required;
 - Must indicate areas where priority spending is required; and
 - Identify existing and proposed nodal areas for the development of infrastructure and social services.

The following development principles as contained in the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (16 of 2013) shall be actualized in the development of the SDF:

- Resilience;
- Integration;
- Sustainability;
- Efficiency;
- Spatial Equity; and
- Good governance.

In reviewing the current SDF, the Nquthu Local Municipality has identified the following areas that require attention/development:

- The definition of an Urban Edge that has not been previously defined;
- Whilst the identification of priority nodes and corridors (as well as the corresponding hierarchy) has been identified in the SDF, there is an apparent need to create a more realistic, holistic and direct plan to



concentrate investment and development within these areas. This should be achieved through the drafting of Local Area/Development Plans for the various identified small towns and interlinking corridors;

- The linkage of the IDP and sector plans to the SDF by identifying strategic interventions to strengthen the current nodes and corridors identified in the SDF;
- There is also a need to clearly delineate the edge of the Central Business District in Nquthu as well as transitional zones for the possible spread of land uses into the residential areas. Clear delineation for the extent and expansion of commercial development along key urban corridors/ roads is also needed.
- The identification of spatial interventions for the development of Tribal Authority Areas;
- Greater attention needs to be given to improving the legibility of maps included in the SDF;
- A Capital Investment Framework is required;
- To include a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the SDF;
- Thorough economic and demographic analyses must be undertaken on the basis of the latest information;
- The SDF should provide clear indication as to where infrastructure investment should take place, both public and private;
- The SDF must provide an indication of alignment with the surrounding local and district municipalities;
- The SDF should be updated to align to new policies and legislation such as the National Development Plan and Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (16/2013);
- Reference is to be made to the Land Use Management Scheme Guidelines; and
- A clear indication on the public consultation undertaken in developing the SDF should be provided

Beyond the above mentioned objectives for the SDF, the process to prepare the Nquthu SDF must include among others the following key attributes:

- Refinement of the current SDF documents in order to comply with legal requirements and also be conversant with the developments within the region;
- Refinement of the SDF in line with the outcome of the consolidated assessment of Nquthu Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks compiled by KZNCOGTA
- Amendment and expansion of the existing documentation based on the comments and recommendations of the NDP, NSDP, PGDS, District Growth & Development Plan and IDP alignment exercise in order to ensure proper alignment,
- An assessment of other National, Provincial and District-wide sectorial documentation/policies, and incorporate relevant information from these sources into the SDFs;

The following comments were made in terms of the 2015 Municipal SDF as part of the 2015/16 MEC IDP Assessment Letter:

- The SDF is required to be in compliance with Section 2(4) of the Local Government Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 (Reg. 796 of 2001) and the provisions of Section 21 of the SPLUMA. Your SDF is, however, partially compliant with the MSA Regulations and the SPLUMA provisions and you are therefore requested to ensure that this is taken into cognizance when reviewing your current SDF.



- The need to update the Capital Investment Framework (CIF) taking into consideration the COGTA CIF Guidelines.
- Principles and strategies within the report are not directly associated to the municipal area, giving no strategic direction.
- Strategies to address informal settlements, the integration of non-urban areas into the objectives of the Municipality and on managing the development of settlements, especially within the Community Project Areas, should be included in the SDF.
- The CIF section of the SDF must be updated to align it with the contents of the recently produced CIF map.
- Strategic mapping of critical biodiversity and conservation areas, high agriculture potential areas, disaster risk areas, current and future settlement and land reform areas in relation to existing and planned bulk infrastructure and services, also remains a challenge in your SDF.
- Information on infrastructure services needs to be strengthened in the SDF by including proposed interventions and projected usage in terms of future development. I further recommend that the applicable Strategic Integrated Projects (SIPs) of 2013 are carefully considered in your next SDF review.
- Need to conduct a biodiversity analysis and determination of sensitive environment areas, as well as the sustainability assessment of your SDF.
- The Agriculture Sector Plan, Housing Sector Plan and Disaster Management Sector Plan have also not been developed by your Municipality.
- Inclusion of evidence of the consultation processes undertaken in the SDF compilation process.
- The outgoing Council must adopt the reviewed 2016/2017 SDF.

1.2.1 Methodology for the Nquthu LM Spatial Development Framework Review Process

Section 26(e) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000 (the “MSA”) requires all municipalities to compile Spatial Development Frameworks (the “SDF”) as a core component of Integrated Development Plans (the “IDP”). In terms of the act, a SDF “...must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system for the municipality.”

The MSA also stipulates that central to an SDF is a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) which is developed in order to ensure that a SDF is based on sound empirical analysis and is economically, socially, ecologically and institutionally sustainable. Consequently, the credibility and the sustainability assessment of an SDF is basic to the assessment of legal compliance of an SDF. Although the regulations require a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the SDF, the Terms of Reference does not make provision for a separate detailed Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process to be undertaken. The project team however recognises the importance of integrating environmental issues in spatial planning and will thus within the spatial planning context consider the environmental sensitivity and characteristics of the study area. The status quo analysis will also include the bio-physical components and strategic level environmental modelling to outline potential environmental sensitive areas within the municipality.



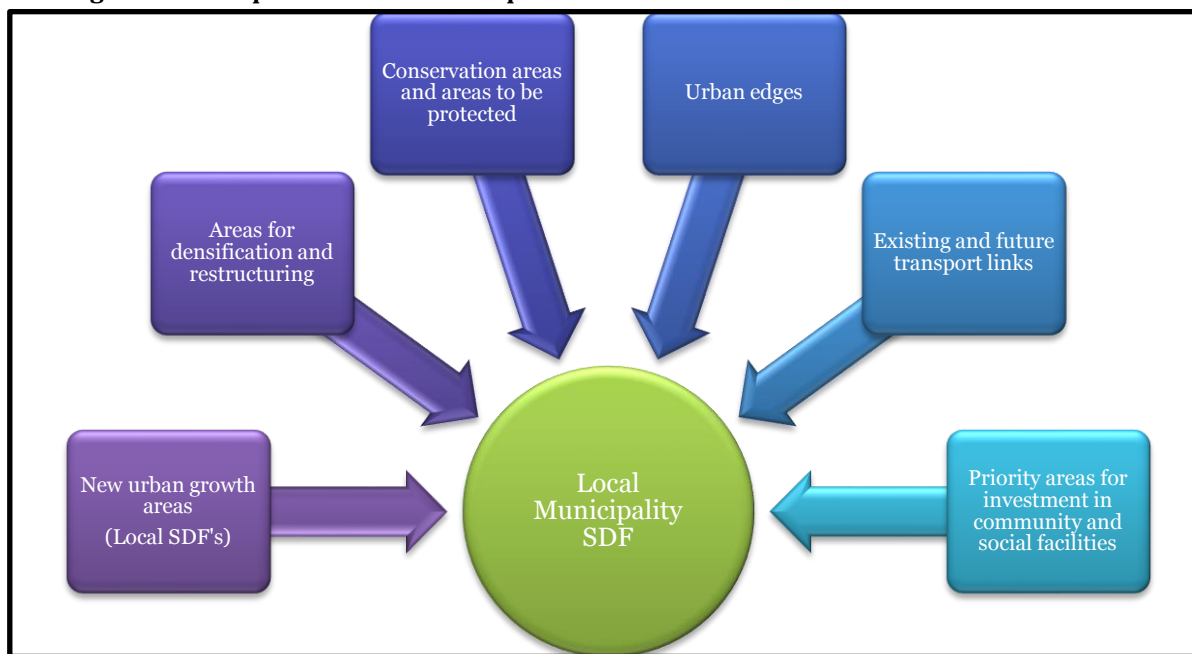
The critical milestones as outlined in the Terms of Reference include the following:

- Phase 1: Preparation and initiation (Inception report)
- Phase 2: Status Quo, (Including Attending to MEC Comments of 2014/15)
- Phase 3: SDF Development (Spatial Planning Concepts and Spatial Planning Principles, Develop Spatial Vision and Objectives).
- Phase 4: Draft SDF Document (Including Local SDF's of identified strategic areas)
- Phase 5: Achieving Support for the Draft SDF (Stakeholder engagement and public participation)
- Phase 6: Finalization and Approval.
- Phase 7: Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Process; and
- Phase 8: Project Close-out

In addition to the requirements of legal compliance and sustainability, basic to an SDF is the imperative to provide for the localization of national and provincial sector specific policies and guidelines which have been crafted since 1994. Central to this process is the drive toward redressing the imbalances of the past where the spatial segregation of people, land use, social and economic activities was the norm.

Over and above the requirements set out in the Terms of Reference for the preparation of the Nquthu Spatial Development Framework it will also be imperative for the SDF to take cognisance of the requirements for the preparation and content of a Municipal Spatial Development Framework as set out in Part E Section 20 and 21 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, Act No 16 of 2013 which came into effect on the 1st of July 2015 as promulgated by the President during March 2015.

Diagram 1:1: Requirements for the Nquthu SDF Review



1.3 OVERVIEW OF MUNICIPALITY

As indicated in the attached thematic map, Nquthu Local Municipality is one of four municipalities in the Umzinyathi District Municipality located within central KwaZulu-Natal. The municipality covers an area of approximately 1 962 km² and is predominantly rural in nature with expansive low-density rural settlements being one of its major features.

The name Nquthu is an isiZulu name meaning “the back of the head”. Isandlwana, the site of the historic Anglo-Zulu War battle that took place on 22 January 1879 is one of the most famous tourist destinations within the municipal area¹. (The Local Government Hand Book, A Complete Guide to Municipalities in South Africa).

The municipality is located along the north-eastern boundary of the Umzinyathi district, bounded by eMadlangeni and Abaqulusi municipalities to the north, the Ulundi municipality to the east, with the Nkandla municipality forming the southern boundary and the Msinga and Endumeni municipalities the western boundary. It is mainly accessed through the R68 linking Ulundi to Newcastle/Dundee. Other important roads through the municipality are the R33, passing through the northern areas, passing east of Nondweni before linking Vryheid with the R68. A gravel road links Nquthu with Kranskop.

¹ The Local Government Hand Book, A Complete Guide to Municipalities in South Africa



Nquthu Town is a small but stable urban area that has established itself as the primary commercial, administrative and service centre for the municipality as a whole.

The municipality is demarcated into 17 wards as illustrated on the attached the matic map. The wards, their extent, and major settlements are listed in the table below. A further and more detailed analysis of the current demographic, social, economic and environmental status quo is included in later sections of the document.

Table 1.1: General Ward Information

WARD	Extent	Main Settlements
1	35028 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mpukunyoni • Qhudeni • Ndlovana
2	16608 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hlazakazi • Silutshana • Magogo
3	22822 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frischgewaagd • Straalfontein
4	16727 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jama • Excelsior
5	15413 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Witkop
6	2080 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nondweni
7	11798 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maduladula
8	9890 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patsoane
9	9044 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
10	12931 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St. Augustine • Masotsheni • Ncepheni • Isandlwana
11	6040 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
12	4988 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hlati Dam • Jabavu
13	6336 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ndindindi • Mkhonjane • Mafitleng
14	1453 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nquthu
15	11227 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
16	9107 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haladu • Mphazima
17	4729 Ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ngolokodo



1.4 DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

This document has been constructed as follows:

- Section 2 deals with Policy Context and Vision Directives.
- Section 3 deals with Spatial Challenges and Opportunities
- Section 4 deals with Spatial Proposal
- Section 5 deals with the Implementation Planning



2 POLICY CONTEXT AND VISION DIRECTIVES

2.1 NATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT

2.1.1 Constitution of South Africa

The constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) local government was conceived as “the local sphere of government with the constitutional mandate to carry out a number of developmental duties”. In Chapter 7, it states that it is the object of local government to “encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matter of local government”.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) mandates local government to:

- Provide democratic and accountable government for local communities.
- Ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner.
- Promote social and economic development.
- Promote a safe and healthy environment.
- Encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government.

Local government must also promote the Bill of Rights, which reflects the nation's values about human dignity, equality and freedom, and uphold the principles enshrined in the Constitution.

The government (national, provincial and local) has introduced a number of policies and legislation in line with the Constitution to govern different aspects of spatial and land use planning. At national and provincial levels, these deal with issues such as environmental and natural resource management, land tenure and land administration, land use planning and land use management, and human settlement and service delivery. Local government structures on the other hand, have consolidated their developments in Integrated Development Plans, and some have developed by-laws in support of their regulatory function. Although, each of these is assigned to a relevant government department or organ of state and is often implemented in isolation, together they create a normative framework for land use planning and land development. This section presents an outline of these principles. It opens with a brief overview of the role and purpose of spatial planning, land use management and land development at a local level, and concludes with clear implications for Nquthu Municipality.

The first is the widely felt resistance to the idea of uncontrolled land development and the second is the commonly expressed wish by particular sectors in society to promote various types of desirable land development. The resistance to uncontrolled development is motivated by a number of concerns, the precise mix



of is determined by the particular social, economic and political contexts of different places. In Nquthu Municipality, these concerns include the following:

- **Environmental concerns:** uncontrolled development of land can have adverse effects on natural habitats, cultural landscapes and air and water quality.
- **Health and safety concerns:** uncontrolled development can lead to overcrowding and unsafe building construction. Certain land uses could be detrimental to the health and safety of neighbours.
- **Social control:** the control of land uses has long been a means of exerting social control, particularly through the exclusion of certain types of person, household or economic activity from certain areas through the application of particular development controls limiting, for instance, plot sizes, plot coverage and home industries.
- **Efficiency of infrastructure provision and traffic management:** increasingly it has become clear that where the granting of development permissions is not coupled with the provision of adequate infrastructure and traffic management the consequences can be severe. Similarly, where infrastructure is provided, generally at high financial cost, without taking into account likely and relevant land-use and settlement patterns the opportunity costs to society are very high.
- **Determination of property values for purposes of rating:** the market value of land is the basis on which property valuation is determined and the extent and nature of the development permitted on the land is a key factor in that determination.
- **Aesthetic concerns:** the control of land development enables government to prescribe certain design parameters for buildings.

The wish to promote desirable development is also driven mainly by two concerns. Firstly, the land development needs of the market seldom match precisely the social and political needs of government: government may well want to promote a type of land development in an area that the market neglects.

It then has to take certain steps to facilitate that development or provide incentives. The history of land ownership in South Africa also inevitably skews the land market in favour of white people, thus creating a situation where the need of the market reflects only those of an already privileged minority.

Changing the applicable land-use management instruments is often seen as a prerequisite for attracting certain types of investment to certain areas. This can take the form of both relaxing controls in those areas and increasing controls in other areas, which might be more favoured, by the market. These strategies are likely to be linked to local economic development initiatives.

An important conceptual shift is that in the new system the primary role of government – and especially local government – in relation to spatial planning, land use management and land development is no longer merely the control of development (although that remains an essential function). The facilitation of appropriate development is an important new responsibility. Two aspects require particular attention: firstly, there is a need to allow for Nquthu Municipality to be pro-active; and secondly, there is a need to strengthen the power of the municipalities' to negotiate development for the private sector, rather than simply applying a yes-or-no approach to land development.





2.1.2 National Development Plan of South Africa (2030)

The National Development Plan (NDP) offers a long-term perspective for South Africa by defining a desired destination and identifying the role different sectors of society need to play in reaching that goal. As a long-term strategic plan, it serves four broad objectives:

- Providing overarching goals for what the country wants to achieve by 2030.
- Building consensus on the key obstacles to achieving these goals and what needs to be done to overcome those obstacles.
- Providing a shared long-term strategic framework within which more detailed planning can take place in order to advance the long-term goals set out in the NDP.
- Creating a basis for making choices about how best to use limited resources.

The Plan aims to ensure that all South Africans attain a decent standard of living through the elimination of poverty and reduction of inequality. The three critical concerns with regard to spatial form and density identified by the NDP is very low overall densities in international terms, an inverted density gradient with the highest densities in pockets of low-income settlements along the periphery, and the spatial fragmentation of the labour market, which disperses available work. The transformation of human settlements was then also identified as one of the key elements in the final NDP that recognises that many of the elements of its spatial vision were known and accepted in 1994 but that the challenge has been “to translate the vision into implementation and meaningful spatial outcomes” (National Planning Commission 2012:286). The NDP identified a number of key elements forming part of the spatial vision for urban areas:

- Urban sprawl should be contained and reversed as denser forms of development are more efficient
- Special incentives and subsidies should be developed affordable, large-scale, high density housing possible in inner cities
- Retrofit existing non-sustainable human settlements with the public infrastructure and services required
- New urban development and infrastructure investments should be focussed around corridors of mass transit and existing and emergent economic nodes
- The major concentrations of urban poor should be spatially linked into the mainstream of city life through investments in transport infrastructure and the connecting corridors of development
- Investment strategies in the public environment together with increased levels of private finance should increase the quality and value of properties
- Economic hubs supporting diverse economic activities should be developed within historically black townships to integrate these areas into wider economic functioning localities
- Well-located informal settlements should be upgraded in-situ
- New ghetto formation should be avoided by promoting a mix of race and income groups in new housing developments
- More attention should be given to the design and quality of urban public space



2.1.3 Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act 16 of 2013)

From a spatial planning perspective the most profound post-1994 development has been the promulgation of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) in 2013. This act includes a set of development principles applicable to spatial planning, land development and land use management. These principles are spatial justice, spatial sustainability, efficiency, spatial resilience and good administration. These SPLUMA principles also form the founding principles for the development of SDFs as outlined in the Department of Rural development and Land Reform guidelines for the development of provincial, regional, and municipal spatial development frameworks and precinct plans (2014). These principles are underpinning a number of important objectives, the following of which are of specific relevance to municipal SDFs:

- SDFs and policies must address the issue of the inclusion of persons or areas that were previously excluded
- Ensure consistency with environmental management instruments
- Promote the effective and equitable functioning of land markets
- Promote land development in locations that are sustainable and limit urban sprawl
- Land development optimises the use of existing resources and infrastructure
- Resilience and flexibility of spatial plans and policies to ensure sustainable livelihoods in communities to most likely suffer the impacts of economic and environmental shocks

Any SDF being prepared should specifically address the outputs set in Section 21 of Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act 16 of 2013) commonly referred to as SPLUMA. According to Section 21 of SPLUMA a SDF should:

- (1) Give effect to the development principles and applicable norms and standards set out in chapter 2;
- (2) Include a written and spatial representation of a five-year spatial development plan for the spatial form of the municipality;
- (3) Include a long term spatial development vision statement for the municipal area which indicates a desired spatial growth and development patterns for the next 10 to 20 years;
- (4) Identify current and future significant structuring and restructuring elements of the spatial form of the municipality, including development corridors, activity spines and economic nodes where public and private investment will be prioritized and facilitated;
- (5) Include population growth estimates for the next five years.
- (6) Include estimates of the demand for housing units across different socio-economic categories.
- (7) Identify, quantify and provide location requirements of engineering infrastructure and services provision for existing and future development needs for the next five years;
- (8) Identify the designated areas where a national or provincial inclusionary housing policy may be applicable;
- (9) Identify the designated areas in the municipality where incremental upgrading approaches to development and regulation may be applicable



-
- (10) Inclusion of a strategic assessment of environmental pressures and opportunities within the municipal area, including the spatial location of environmental sensitivities, high potential agricultural land and coastal access strips, where applicable;
 - a. Identify the designation of areas in which-
 - b. More detailed local plans must be developed and;
 - c. Shortened land use development procedures may be applicable and land uses schemes may be so amended.
 - (11) Provide the spatial expression of the co-ordination, alignment and integration of sectoral policies of all municipal departments;
 - (12) Determine a capital expenditure framework for the municipality's development programmes, depicted spatially;
 - (13) Determine the purpose, desired impact and structure of the land use management scheme to apply in that municipal area; and
 - (14) Include an implementation plan comprising of-
 - a. Sectoral requirements, including budgets and resources for implementation;
 - b. Necessary amendments to a land use scheme;
 - c. Institutional arrangements necessary for implementation;
 - d. Specification of implementation targets, including dates and monitoring indicators; and
 - e. Specification, where necessary, of any arrangements for partnerships in the implementations process."

2.1.4 Comprehensive Rural Development Programme

With the Nquthu Municipality being predominantly rural, there are various rural policies from the Department of Rural Development & Land Reform to be considered. Overarching to these strategies is the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme, which has as its aim the development of rural South Africa, to create vibrant, sustainable and equitable rural communities. The CRDP is different from past government strategies in rural areas due to its approach which focus on proactive participatory community-based planning rather than an interventionist approach to rural development.

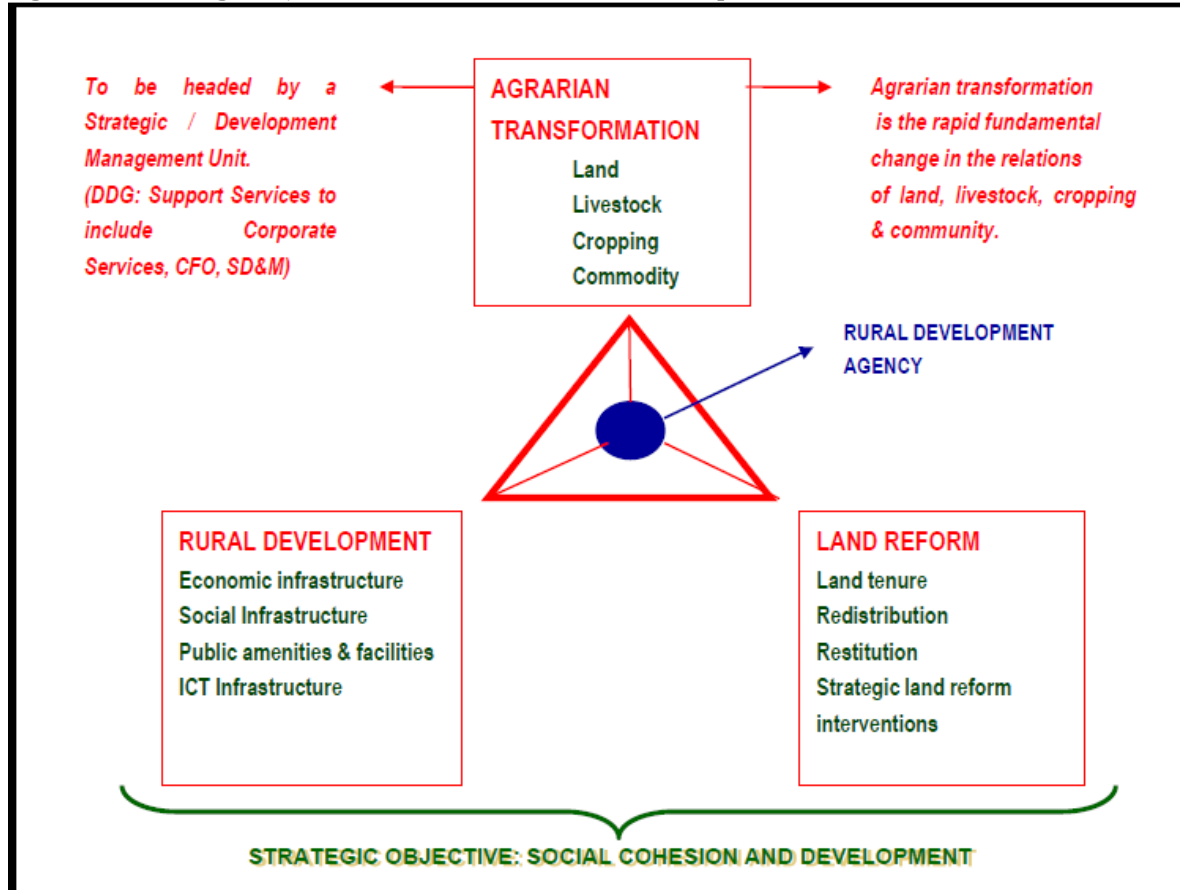
Through the policies to be implemented as part of the CRDP the following two main themes are present

- Agricultural Reform
- Land Reform

National government envisages the rural development to be done through agrarian transformation, which implies the rapid and fundamental change in the relations (systems and patterns of ownership and control) of land, livestock, cropping and the communities. The strategic objective of this approach is "social cohesion and Development"

The diagram below depicts the relationship between the components of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme, what aspects needs to be addressed under each component, and how they should interact to reach the strategic goal of Social Cohesion on the Rural Areas.

Figure 2.1: Strategic objective - Social cohesion and development



Data Source: Department Rural Development and Land Reform, 2009

It must be noted that this is only a strategy and it does not make reference to specific areas/municipalities, or prescribe what actions needs to be taken within specific municipalities. It merely outlines the aspects that must be addressed to ensure the comprehensive development of rural areas.

Not all aspects as listed under the three components (e.g. land redistribution/restitution), are applicable to the development of a Spatial Development Framework, as the SDF is a planning tool that focus on land use irrespective of the ownership. Redistribution for example is a political aspect/tool which focuses on land ownership, and more specific the ownership of agricultural land.

The aspects that are applicable to land use, includes items such as Economic & Social Infrastructure, Public Amenities and the protection of agricultural land and activities. The Spatial Development Framework will be the



tool that ensures the future development of the rural Municipalities by providing direction on the provision of facilities, and identifying economic catalytic projects which will kick-start the development and exponential growth of the rural communities in all areas that is deemed as being part of a vibrant community.

The following key lessons from pilot projects done under this programme provide a number of guiding principles for the rollout of the implementation of the CRDP in other areas:

- The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform act as an initiator, facilitator and coordinator and catalyst in rural development interventions.
- Inter-departmental collaboration (resources, coordination, project management) at all spheres of government is essential for the successful implementation of the CRDP.
- Projects must be undertaken in a manner consistent with the integrated development plans, provincial growth and development strategies, area-based plans and other planning frameworks.
- Projects must be undertaken within a participatory community-based planning approach.
- Projects must be packaged and coordinated at provincial level in consultation with local level structures.

Using this overall framework has a guideline, the proposals applicable to the project area relating to rural development is summarised in terms of the following broad categories:

- Agrarian transformation
- Rural development
- Land reform

(i) Agrarian transformation

The types of projects and priorities of this component of the CRDP are focused on the following aspects:

- Livestock farming & related value chain development (exploring all possible species for food & economic activity)
- Cropping & related value chain development (exploring all possible species, especially indigenous plants, for food & economic activity)

(ii) Rural development

The types of projects and priorities of this component of the CRDP are focused on the following aspects:

- The establishment of business initiatives, agro-industries, cooperatives, cultural initiatives and vibrant local markets in rural settings;
- The empowerment of rural communities, especially women and the youth, through facilitating and mediating strong organisational and institutional capabilities and abilities to take full charge of their collective destiny;
- Capacity building initiatives, where rural communities are trained in technical skills, combining them with indigenous knowledge to mitigate community vulnerability to, especially climate change, soil erosion, adverse weather conditions and natural disasters, hunger and food insecurity; and
- Revitalisation and revamping of old, and the creation of new economic, social and information communication infrastructure and public amenities and facilities in villages and small rural towns.



(iii) Land Reform

The national land reform programme consists of three components i.e. tenure reform, restitution and land redistribution. In relation to the CRDP, the land reform agenda focuses on reviewing the Restitution, Redistribution and Tenure Reform Programmes. In relation to Restitution, the focus is on expediting the processing of settled claims and the settlement of outstanding claims. The focus of the Redistribution and Tenure Reform Programmes will be to develop less costly alternative models of land redistribution while reviewing legislation and policies that apply to both programmes.

2.1.5 Integrated Urban Development Framework (2014)

The Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) builds on various chapters in the NDP and specifically extends Chapter 8 dealing with the transformation of human settlements and the national space economy. The IUDF aims to guide the development of inclusive, resilient and liveable settlements to address the unique conditions and challenges facing South Africa's cities and towns. The IUDF is based on four overall goals:

- **Access:** To ensure people have access to social and economic services, opportunities and choices.
- **Growth:** To harness urban dynamism for inclusive, sustainable economic growth and development.
- **Governance:** To enhance the capacity of the state and its citizens to work together to achieve social integration.
- **Spatial transformation:** To forge new spatial forms in settlement, transport, social and economic areas.

These goals inform the eight policy levers of the IUDF and are premised on an understanding that (1) spatial planning forms the basis for achieving integrated urban development, which follows a specific sequence of urban policy actions: (2) integrated transport that informs (3) targeted investments into integrated human settlements, underpinned by (4) integrated infrastructure network systems and (5) efficient land governance, which all together can trigger (6) economic diversification and inclusion, and (7) empowered communities, which in turn will demand (8) deep governance reform to enable and sustain all of the above.

Some of the identified policy priorities of the IUDF are also potentially relevant to spatial planning within the municipal context and include the following:

- **Identify core public transport nodes and corridors:** Although transit-oriented development (TOD) is a long-term approach, in the short-medium term, cities need to identify the core public transport nodes and corridors and other infrastructure investments in those areas. These decisions should be reflected in the spatial development frameworks (SDFs) and zoning regulations, to ensure that new growth is concentrated along core transport corridors
- **Accelerate the upgrading of informal settlements:** Priority should be given to tenure upgrade, provision of basic services, social services, spaces for economic activities and alternative delivery models. Furthermore, where implemented, this programme should be reflected as a priority in a municipality's IDP and budget



- **Prioritise the regeneration of the inner cities:** Inner cities play an important role as in offering the potential for access to employment and informal economies and reduced transport costs. Their renewal and (re)development should be prioritised, with the focus on providing affordable housing, improving public sector investments and management, and urban management to make these areas safer.
- **Promote densification, including supporting backyarding in townships and low-cost housing neighbourhoods:** Significant densification is already happening along economic corridors, transport links and most residential areas. This densification is generally formalised, but there is also informal and unregulated forms of densification occurring in most townships, taking the form of backyard structures. Cities should develop or use the available land-use management systems that acknowledge and support different typologies, in order to accommodate various choices and improve densities. This might require infrastructure upgrading to ensure that the capacity is sufficient. Suburban densification options must also be intensified and extended through, for example, high-rise opportunities.
- **Redevelop townships:** The majority of urban South Africans live in townships, where the focus should be on investing in public infrastructure, strengthening the transport links between townships and areas of economic opportunities, and improving public health and education.
- **Progressively improve inclusive economic infrastructure and services:** Municipalities should be aware of, for example, where suitable land and buildings for new development and redevelopment are available, including their ownership, size, condition and location. They should be able to use this to target particular well-located parts of the city, including ensuring that the infrastructure, physical environment and regulatory frameworks are conducive to accelerated (re)development.

2.1.6 Breaking New Ground

This policy is fundamentally about the need to move away from a housing-only approach to a more holistic development of human settlements, including the provision of social and economic infrastructure.

Its principles or the directives are as follows:

- Safe and secure environments.
- Adequate access to economic opportunities.
- A mix of safe and secure housing and tenure types.
- Reliable and affordable basic services, educational, entertainment, health, welfare and police services within a multi-purpose cluster concept.
- Compact, mixed land use, diverse, life-enhancing environments with maximum possibilities for pedestrian movement and transit.
- Low-income housing in close proximity to areas of opportunity.
- Integrated, functional, and environmentally sustainable human settlements, towns and cities.
- Encourage social (medium-density) housing.
- Alternative technology and design.



2.1.7 National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998)

The National Environmental Management Act Principles is applicable throughout the Republic in terms of all actions of all organs of state that may significantly affect the environment and the Nquthu Municipal SDF should consider these principles. The principles are listed below:

- 2) Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern, and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interests equitably.
- 3) Development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable.
- 4) (a) Sustainable development requires the consideration of all relevant factors including the following:
 - (i) That the disturbance of ecosystems and loss of biological diversity are avoided, or, where they cannot be altogether avoided, are minimised and remedied;
 - (ii) that pollution and degradation of the environment are avoided, or, where they cannot be altogether avoided, are minimised and remedied;
 - (iii) that the disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage is avoided, or where it cannot be altogether avoided, is minimised and remedied;
 - (iv) that waste is avoided, or where it cannot be altogether avoided, minimised and re-used or recycled where possible and otherwise disposed of in a responsible manner;
 - (v) that the use and exploitation of non-renewable natural resources is responsible and equitable, and takes into account the consequences of the depletion of the resource;
 - (vi) that the development, use and exploitation of renewable resources and the ecosystems of which they are part do not exceed the level beyond which their integrity is jeopardised;
 - (vii) that a risk-averse and cautious approach is applied, which takes into account the limits of current knowledge about the consequences of decisions and actions; and (viii) that negative impacts on the environment and on people's environmental rights be anticipated and prevented, and where they cannot be altogether prevented, are minimised and remedied.
- (b) Environmental management must be integrated, acknowledging that all elements of the environment are linked and interrelated, and it must take into account the effects of decisions on all aspects of the environment and all people in the environment by pursuing the selection of the best practicable environmental option.
- (c) Environmental justice must be pursued so that adverse environmental impacts shall not be distributed in such a manner as to unfairly discriminate against any person, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged persons.
- (d) Equitable access to environmental resources, benefits and services to meet basic human needs and ensure human well-being must be pursued and special measures may be taken to ensure access thereto by categories of persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination.
- (e) Responsibility for the environmental health and safety consequences of a policy, programme, project, product, process, service or activity exists throughout its life cycle.
- (f) The participation of all interested and affected parties in environmental governance must be promoted, and all people must have the opportunity to develop the understanding, skills and capacity necessary for



achieving equitable and effective participation, and participation by vulnerable and disadvantaged persons must be ensured.

(g) Decisions must take into account the interests, needs and values of all interested and affected parties, and this includes recognising all forms of knowledge, including traditional and ordinary knowledge.

(h) Community wellbeing and empowerment must be promoted through environmental education, the raising of environmental awareness, the sharing of knowledge and experience and other appropriate means.

(i) The social, economic and environmental impacts of activities, including disadvantages and benefits, must be considered, assessed and evaluated, and decisions must be appropriate in the light of such consideration and assessment.

(j) The right of workers to refuse work that is harmful to human health or the environment and to be informed of dangers must be respected and protected.

(k) Decisions must be taken in an open and transparent manner, and access to information must be provided in accordance with the law.

(l) There must be intergovernmental co-ordination and harmonisation of policies, legislation and actions relating to the environment.

(m) Actual or potential conflicts of interest between organs of state should be resolved through conflict resolution procedures.

(n) Global and international responsibilities relating to the environment must be discharged in the national interest.

(o) The environment is held in public trust for the people, the beneficial use of environmental resources must serve the public interest and the environment must be protected as the people's common heritage.

(p) The costs of remedying pollution, environmental degradation and consequent adverse health effects and of preventing, controlling or minimising further pollution, environmental damage or adverse health effects must be paid for by those responsible for harming the environment.

(q) The vital role of women and youth in environmental management and development must be recognised and their full participation therein must be promoted.

(r) Sensitive, vulnerable, highly dynamic or stressed ecosystems, such as coastal shores, estuaries, wetlands, and similar systems require specific attention in management and planning procedures, especially where they are subject to significant human resource usage and development pressure.

2.1.7.1 EIA Regulations

The National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) provides for the control of certain listed activities which “may have a detrimental effect on the environment.” In terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations Listing Notice 1, Listing Notice 2 and Listing Notice 3 of 2014, such activities are prohibited until written authorisation is obtained from the Minister or his delegated authority. Activities listed in EIA Regulations Listing Notice 1 and Listing Notice 3 of 2014 will require a Basic Assessment to be conducted while activities listed EIA Regulations Listing Notice 2 of 2014 will require a thorough EIA process which includes a Scoping Report and an Environmental Impact Assessment Report.

2.1.8 **Subdivision of Agricultural Land, 1970 (Act 107 of 1998)**



This act governs the subdivision of agricultural land as defined in terms of the Act and such land may fall within the jurisdiction of a local municipality. Future settlement growth and conversion of all agricultural land will require prior approval in terms of this Act. The relevant sections from the act is highlighted below.

(d) any subdivision of any land in connection with which a surveyor has completed the relevant survey and has submitted the relevant sub-divisional diagram and survey records for examination and approval to the surveyor-general concerned prior to the commencement of this Act, , and a Registrar of Deeds shall only register the vesting of an undivided share in agricultural land referred to in section 3 (b), or a part of any such share referred to in section 3 (c), or a lease referred to in section 3 (d) or, if applicable, a right referred to in section 3 (e) in respect of a portion of agricultural land, if the written consent of the Minister in terms of this Act has been submitted to him.

2.2 PROVINCIAL POLICY CONTEXT

At Provincial level, the SDF is guided, by amongst others, the following key pieces of legislation and policies:

- Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy
- Provincial Planning and Development Act No. 6 of 2008
- Spatial Structuring Element/Concepts in Rural Context
- Provincial Spatial Planning Framework
- Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
- KZN LUMS/Schemes Guidelines.
- Integrated & Regional Spatial Development Plan

2.2.1 Provincial Spatial and Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS)

The KwaZulu-Natal Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS) was formulated in 2007 as a spatial economic assessment of the areas of need and potential within the province. The PSEDS sets out to focus where government directs its investment and development initiatives; capitalize on complementarities and facilitate consistent and focused decision making; bring about strategic coordination, interaction and alignment. The PSEDS recognises that social & economic development is never uniformly distributed; apartheid created an unnatural distortion of development and this distortion must be addressed.

Four key sectors have been identified as drivers of economic growth in the Kwazulu Natal, namely:

- The Agricultural sector (including agri-processing and land reform)
- The Industrial sector (Including Manufacturing)
- The Tourism sector



-
- The Service sector (including government services)

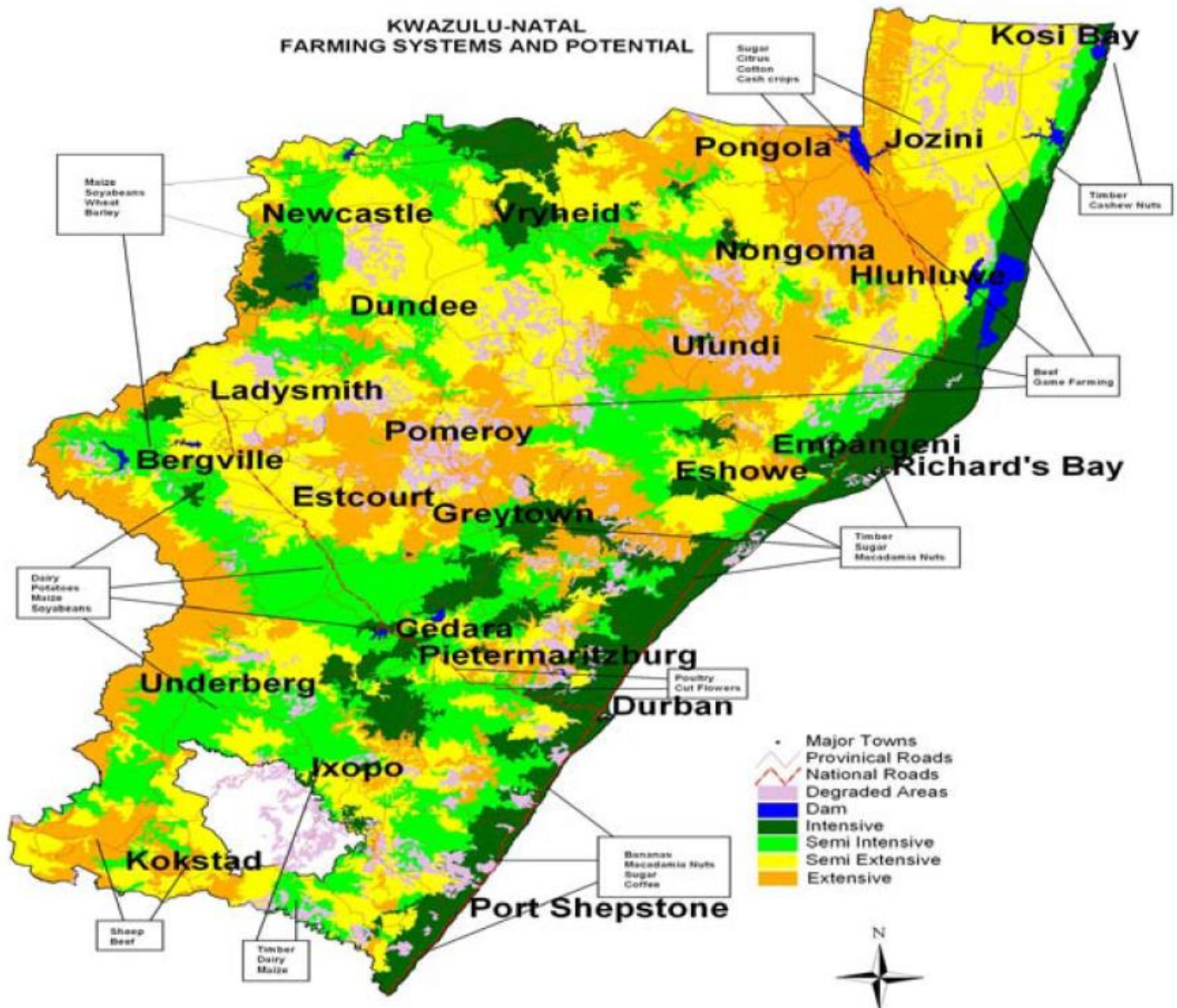
The logistics and transport sector (including rail) in the services sector are important sub-sectors underpinning growth in all four sectors. Sustainable and affordable water and energy provision is crucial to the economic growth & development of the province. A classification of potential for the entire province and as it relates to Nquthu Municipality is shown in the following discussion and maps.

The PSEDS prescribed that Nquthu can achieve some of its economic and financial needs by focussing on agriculture and tourism industries.

2.2.1.1 Agriculture and Agri-Processing

Figure 2.2 illustrates the area within KwaZulu-Natal identified as areas of highest potential agriculture and agri – processing potential. The Nquthu Municipality is also indicated on the map and it is evident that the central and eastern portions of the municipality have been identified as areas which could make a significant contribution towards agricultural production at a provincial scale.

Figure 2.2: PSEDS Farming Systems and Potential

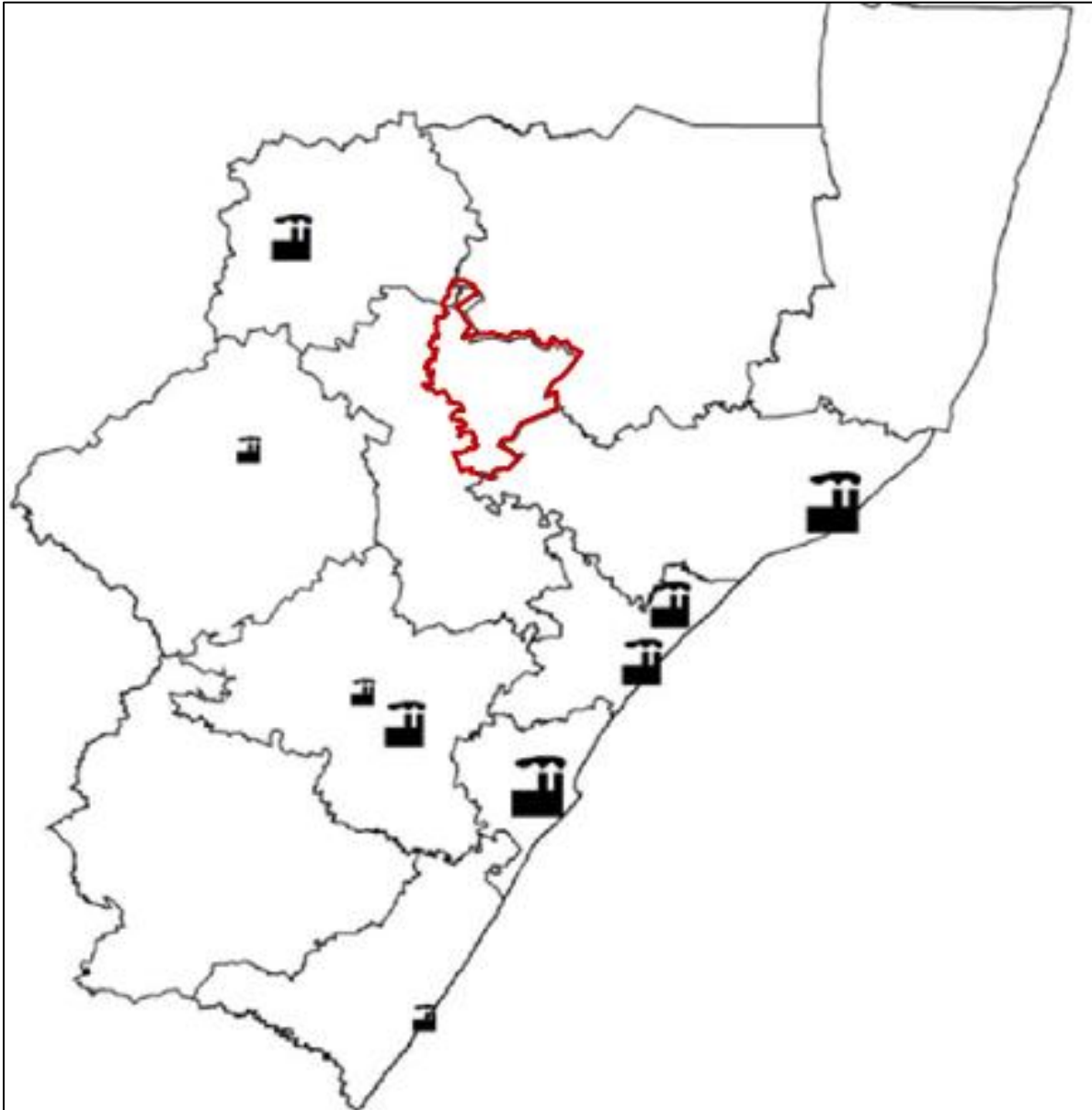


Data Source: KZN Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy, 2007

2.2.1.2 Industrial Development

The areas of potential industrial development and expansion within KwaZulu-Natal are illustrated on Figure 2.3 below. Nquthu Municipality is not identified as an area which could make a significant contribution to industrial development at a provincial scale.

Figure 2.3: PSEDs Industrial Development

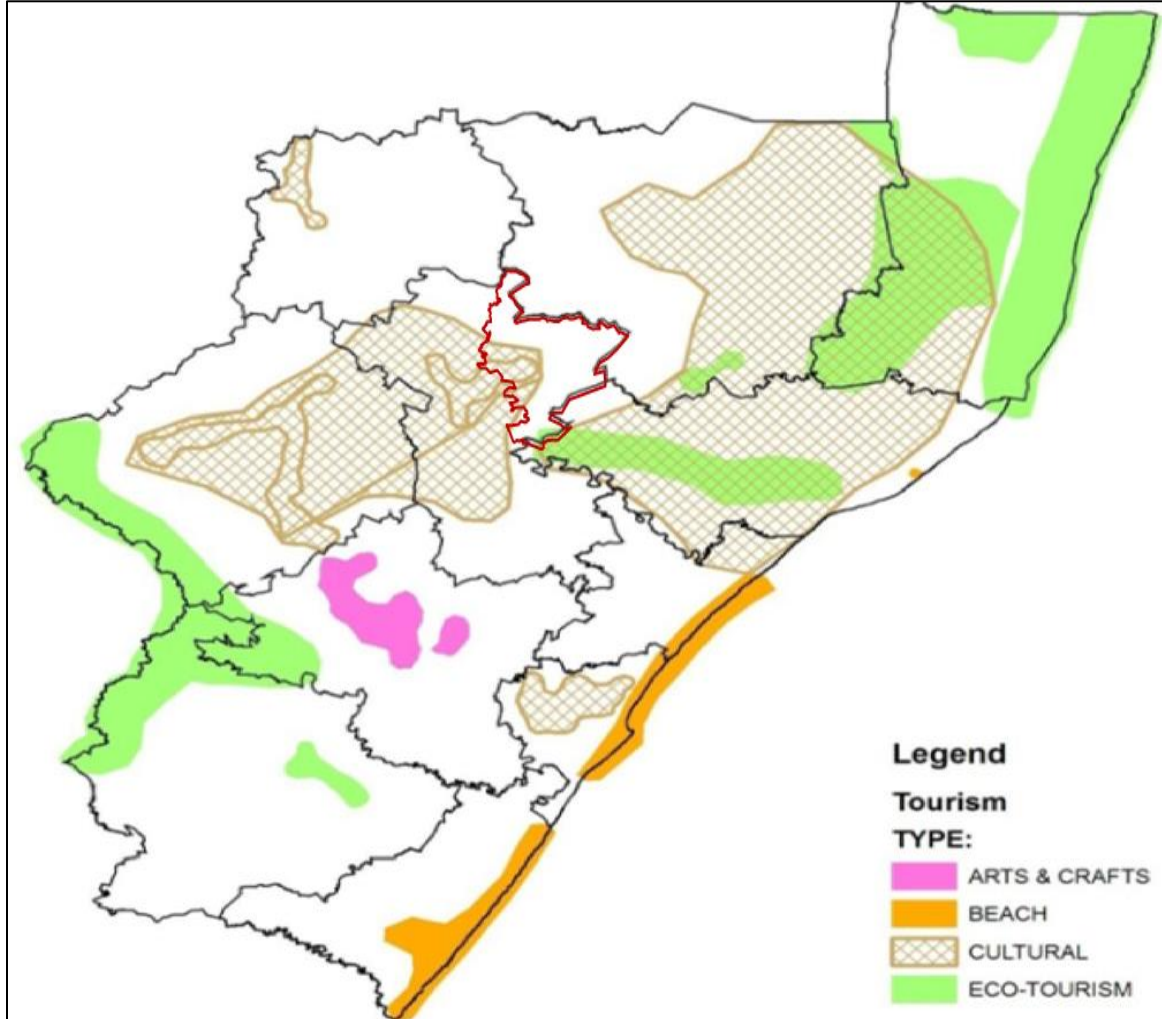


Data Source: KZN Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy, 2007

2.2.1.3 Tourism

The tourism potential within the Nquthu Municipality as identified in the PSEDs are illustrated on Figure 2.4 below. From the information it is clear that the western parts of the municipality could make a significant contribution towards cultural related tourism activities.

Figure 2.4: PSEDs Tourism

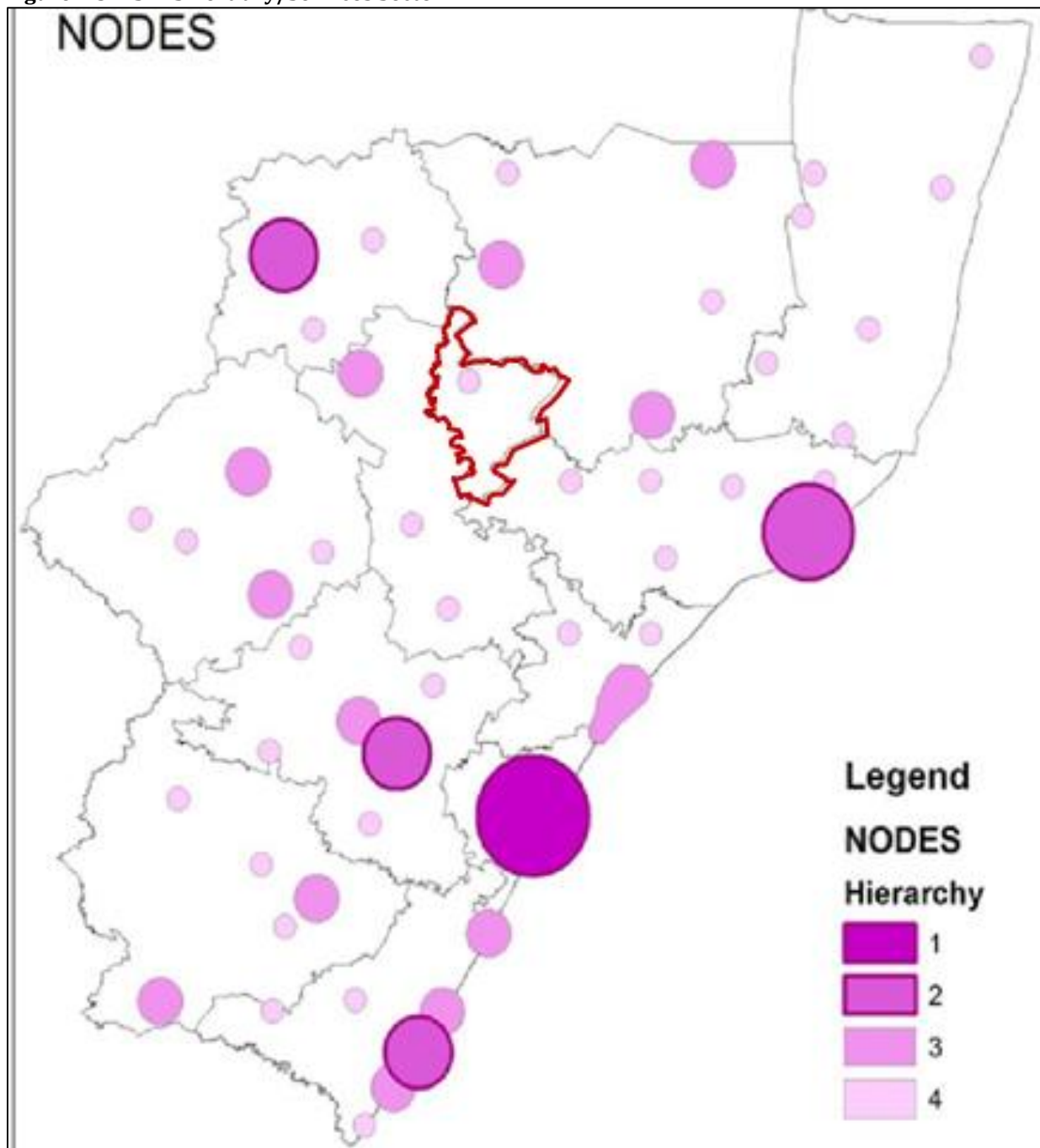


Data Source: KZN Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy, 2007

2.2.1.4 Tertiary (Services) Sector

The PSEDs resulted in the identification of a series of nodes of different levels which indicate key areas of administrative and commercial centres as illustrated in Figure 2.5 below. Nquthu town has been classified as a level 4 node (Quaternary Node) within the PSEDs.

Figure 2.5: PSEDS Tertiary/Services Sector

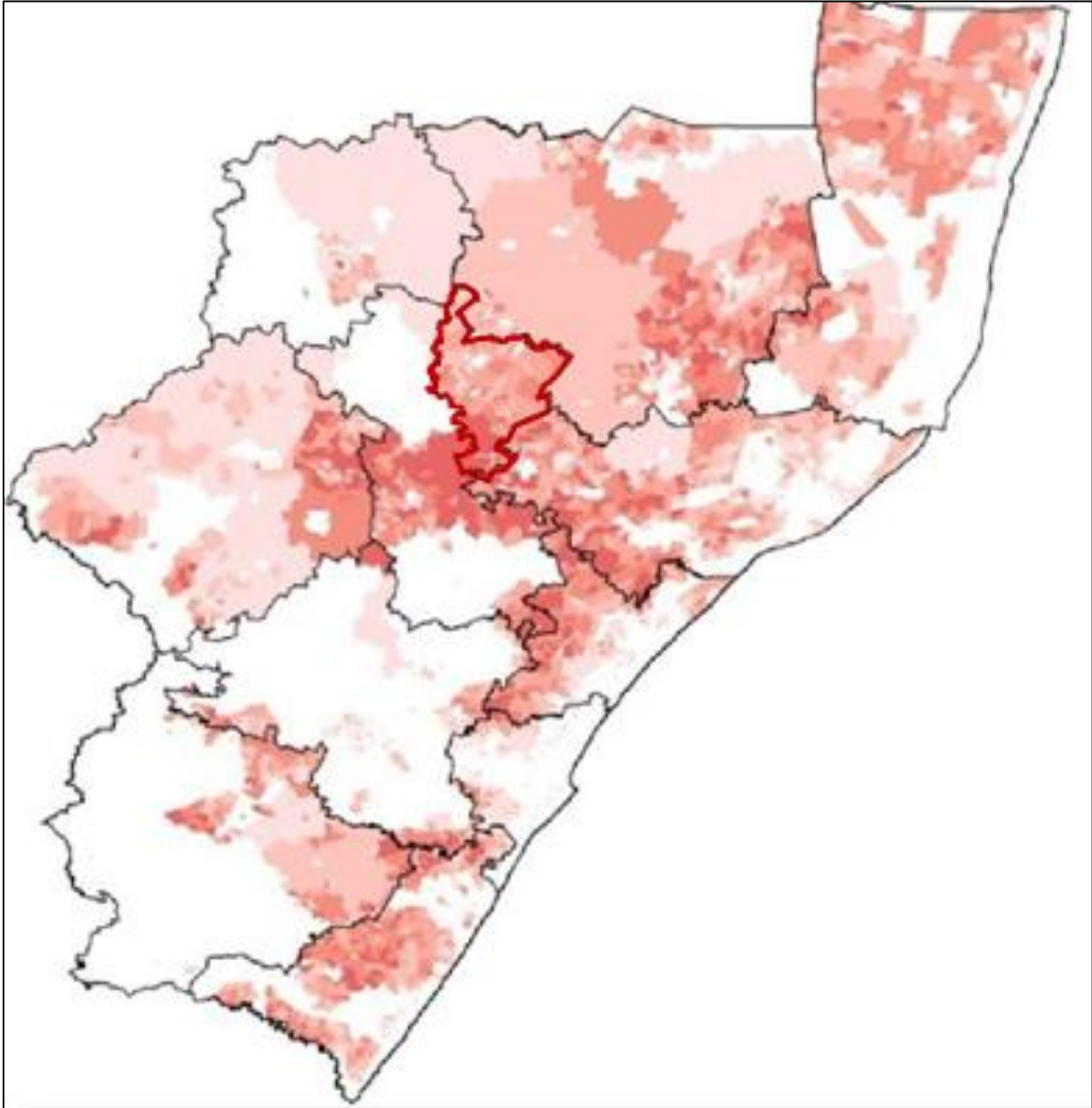


Data Source: KZN Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy, 2007

2.2.1.5 Classification of Poverty/Need

The most impoverished areas of economic need on a provincial level were identified within the PSEDs and are illustrated Figure 2.6 below. It is evident that the largest part, especially the southern areas of the Nquthu municipality is characterised by such high poverty levels that it is significantly noticed even at a provincial level.

Figure 2.6: PSEDs Classification of Poverty/Need



Data Source: KZN Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy, 2007



2.2.2 KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Growth and Development Strategy and Plan (2030)

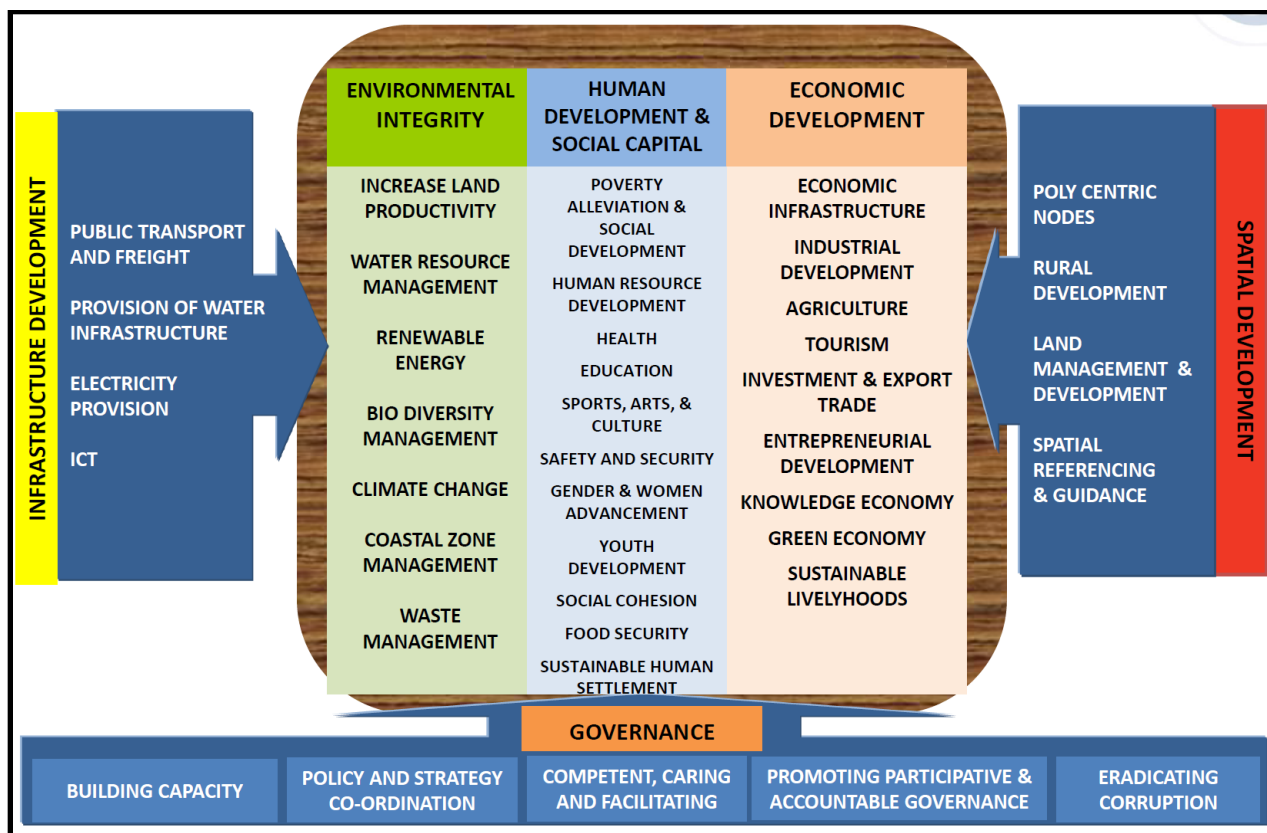
The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) provide KZN with a strategic framework for accelerated and shared economic growth through catalytic and developmental interventions. It reinforces the province's commitment to achieving the vision of KwaZulu-Natal as a ***“Prosperous province with a healthy, secure and skilled population, acting as a gateway to Africa and the World.”*** The PDGS aims to build this by growing the economy for the development and improvement of the quality of life for all people living in the province.

The PGDS sets out seven strategic goals with specific strategic objectives being identified for each of these strategic goals. These strategic goals are:

- Job Creation
- Human resource development
- Human and community development
- Strategic infrastructure
- Responses to climate change
- Governance and policy
- Spatial equity

The PGDS is firmly embedded within an overall sustainability approach as illustrated in Diagram 2.1.

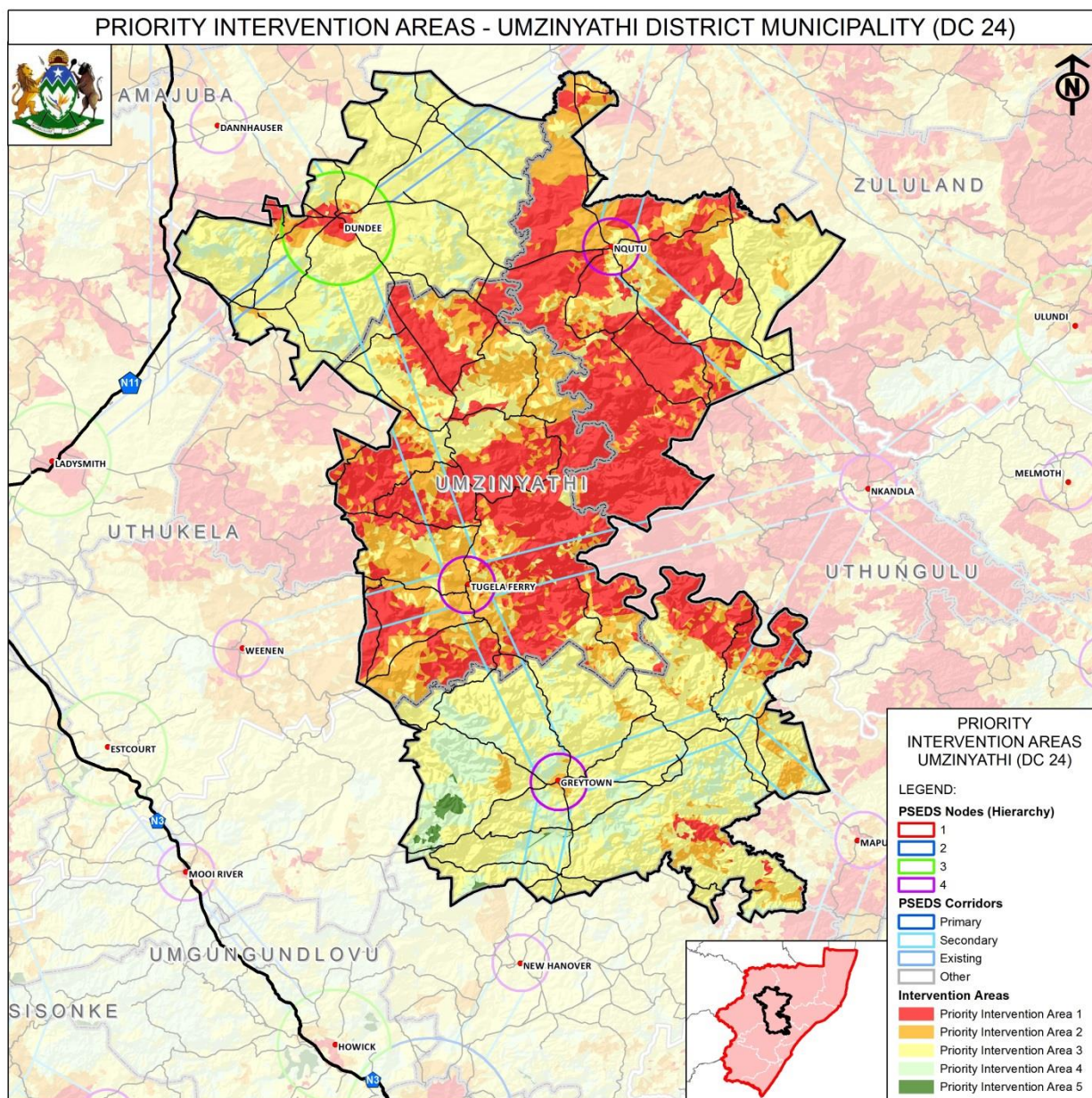
Diagram 2:1: PGDS Sustainability Approach



The PGDS highlights as a possible intervention, the implementation of polycentric nodal development in line with the Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS) and various levels of priority intervention to achieve sustainable livelihoods (see Figure 2.7). According to this classification large parts of the Nquthu Municipal Area, especially the southern, central and northern, and eastern parts are identified as Priority Level 1 intervention areas.

Although the classification criteria used defines core areas, especially within the interior of the province, it should be noted that it is not the intention of the PGDS or the provincial spatial framework that only these core areas benefit from strategic interventions. Rather as a minimum, the Level 1 and Level 2 areas are identified as areas where urgent short term concentration and co-ordination of public interventions are required, with other intervention areas systematically being attended to. The type and extent the interventions which would be targeted at these areas, should be formulated jointly with the district municipality against the framework of the PGDS, its goals, objectives and envisaged interventions.

Figure 2.7: Priority Intervention Areas for the uMzinyathi District Municipality



Data Source: KZN Provincial Growth and Development Strategy

2.2.3 Schemes/Land Use Management Systems (LUMS)

In terms of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA), and the KwaZulu-Natal Planning and Development Act, 2008 (Act No. 6 of 2008), (PDA), each municipality is required to prepare a Land Use Scheme for the whole municipality. A key component of Integrated Development Plans is the requirement to prepare a



Spatial Development Framework together with a Land Use Management System (LUMS) which can be applied to the whole municipality. In terms of the new Land Use Management System for KwaZulu-Natal, a system of wall-to-wall Planning Schemes is proposed as forming the basis for the single LUMS required for municipalities.

Nquthu Municipality has adopted its first planning scheme since its establishment and Urban Development Framework which guides the development within Nquthu jurisdiction. This is a response to the requirement in terms of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act which requires every municipality to have wall to wall schemes in place. Nquthu was the first municipality within the district to undertake this process. The draft Wall to Wall Scheme has been completed and is awaiting Council approval. The traditional leadership was involved in the process of Wall to Wall Scheme development. At this stage COGTA is in the process of reviewing the Nquthu Urban LUMS and recommended that the Rural LUMS and the reviewed Urban LUMS must be submitted for public participation at the same time. COGTA undertook to conduct the Public Participation for the LUMS as the Urban and Rural together will be the municipality's Wall-to Wall LUMS. The Rural LUMS Clauses and Maps were submitted to COGTA for completion.

A Rural Component of a Scheme should primarily be applied to manage land:

- Outside defined urban areas;
- So as to promote the general principles of sustainability, efficiency and integration;
- To ensure that prime agricultural land is protected, and
- To ensure that important areas of environmental significance and bio-diversity are protected

2.2.4 KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Spatial Development Framework

The spatial vision for KwaZulu-Natal is summarised as follows in the Provincial Spatial Development Framework:

“Optimal and responsible utilisation of human and environmental resources, building on addressing need and maximising opportunities toward greater spatial equity and sustainability in development.”

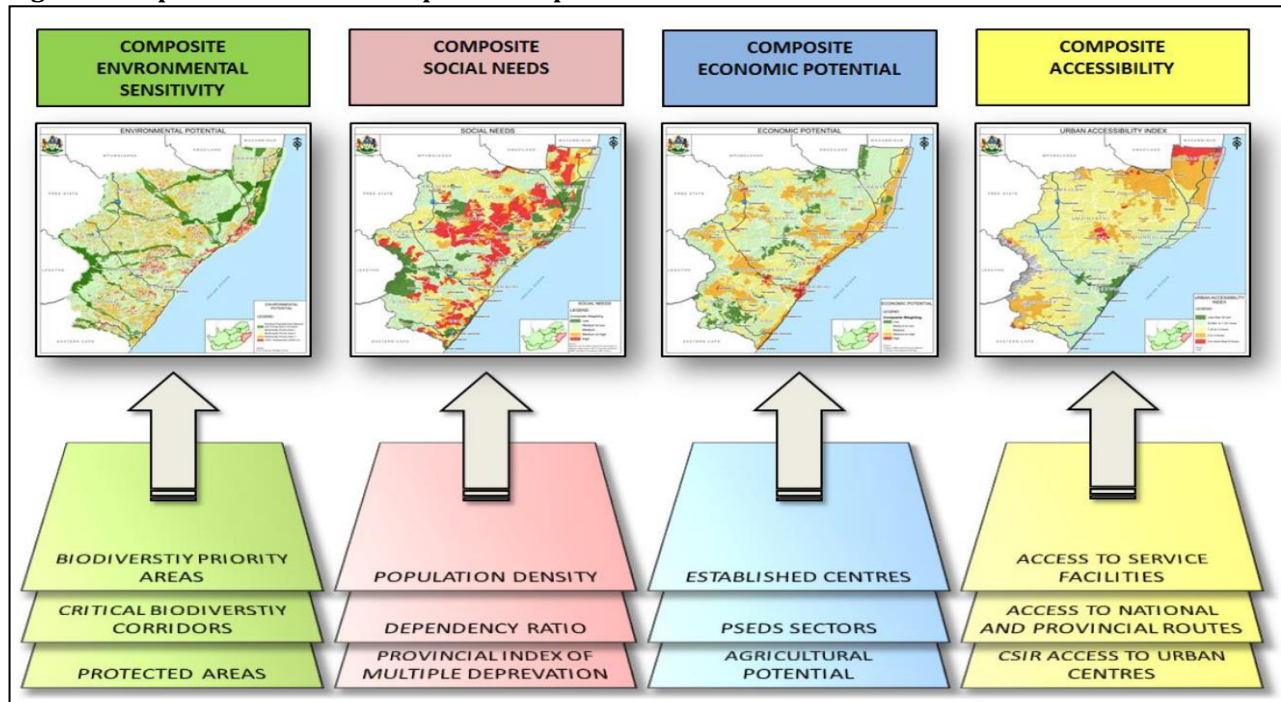
From the above spatial vision, the PSDF takes as its starting point the goal of sustainable development. Although sustainable development is a common theme within the PGDS and most development strategies, in practice this often is not fully achieved. Partially this is attributed to the fact that not everyone has the same interpretation and understanding of "sustainability" and causes numerous problems between civil society, developers, conservationists and authorities.

The four main spatial variables informing the provincial spatial development framework include:

- Environmental Sensitivity
- Economic Potential
- Social Need
- Urban Accessibility

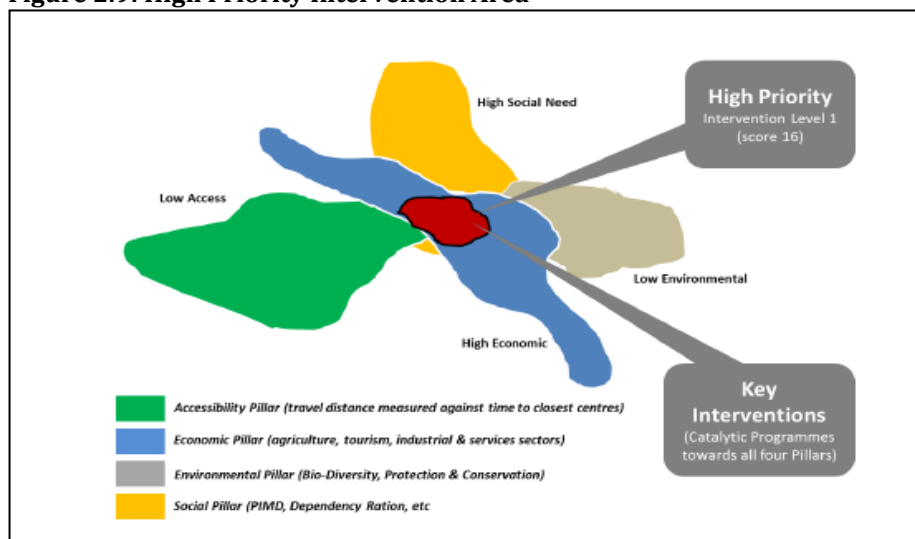
These variables themselves are also in turn represented by a number of spatial variables which are directly and indirectly representative of the particular spatial component as illustrated in Figure 2.8.

Figure 2.8: Spatial Variables and Spatial Components



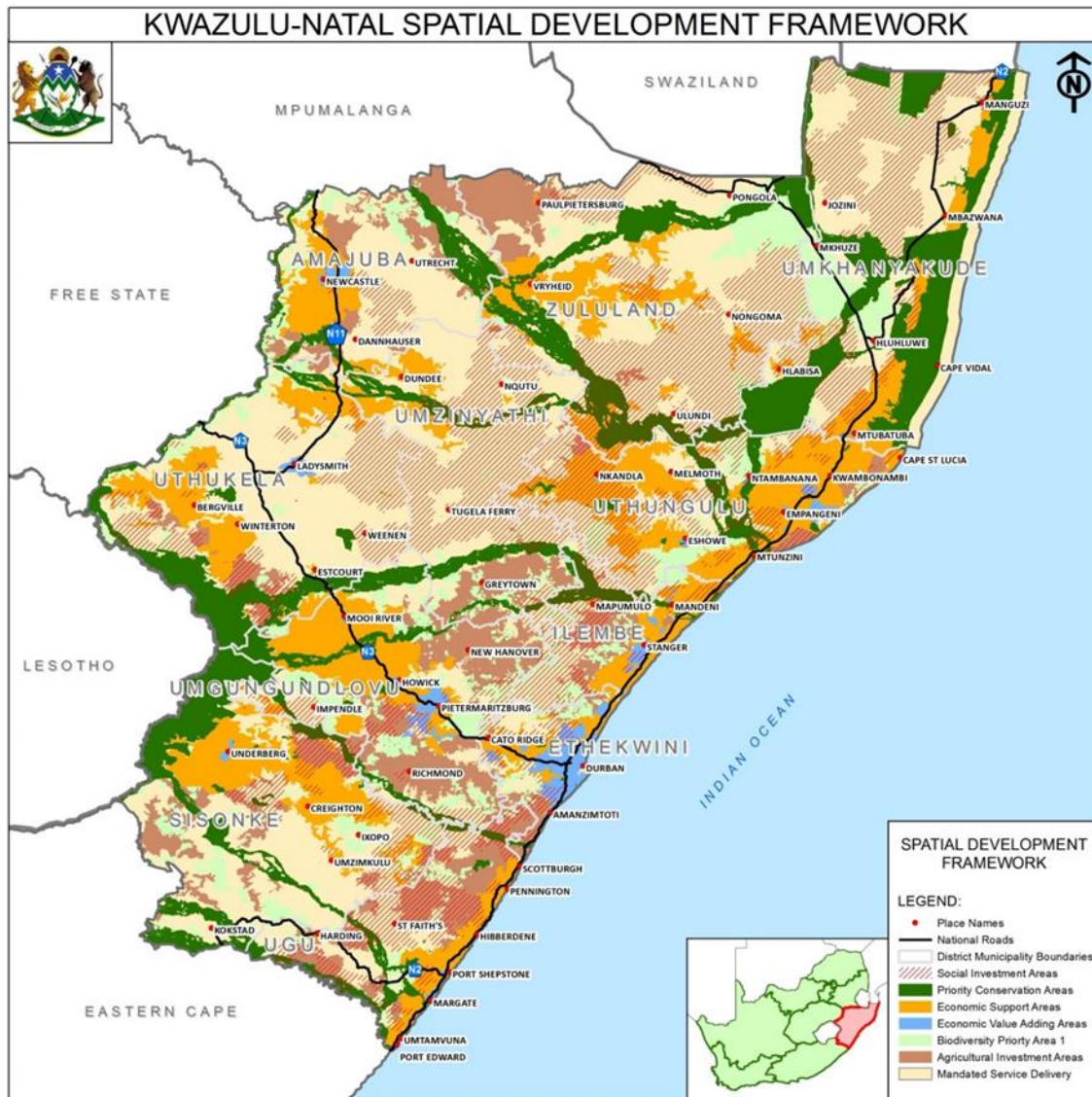
In order to effectively combine these four variables or pillars into a single map of key intervention areas, the categories/level of each variable was weighted and ranked for effective overlaying comparisons. The application of this approach is illustrated in Figure 2.9.

Figure 2.9: High Priority Intervention Area



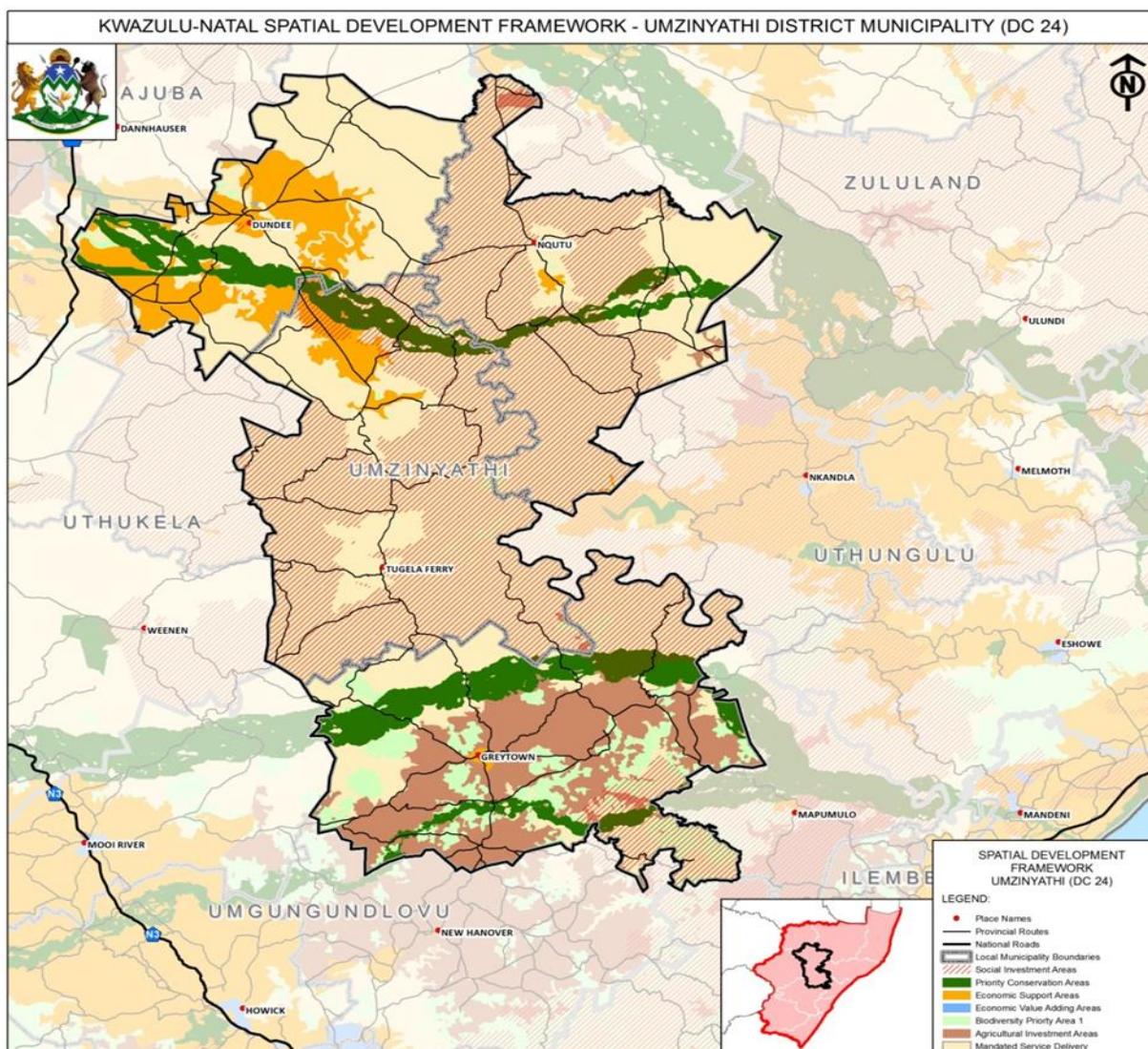
The resulting provincial level application of the SDF is illustrated on Figure 2.10 and the uMzinyathi District extract in illustrated on Figure 2.11.

Figure 2.10: KZN Provincial Spatial Development Framework



Data Source: KZN Provincial SDF

Figure 2.11: KZN Provincial Spatial Development Framework, uMzinyathi Extract



Data Source: KZN Provincial SDF

This information indicates that large parts of Nquthu LM are identified as “social investment areas”. The provincial SDF largely earmarked Nquthu LM as a social investment area, with Nquthu Town being an Economic Support Area for the municipal area. An important regional priority conservation area traverse the municipality from west to east. Two small areas located in the extreme northern parts and extreme south eastern parts of the LM are also identified as agricultural investment areas.

The Broad Provincial Spatial Planning Categories (BPSPCs) which are indicated within the above illustrated provincial spatial development framework should be interpreted as follows:



- **Conservation Corridors:** Proposed regional critical conservation areas which are linked in a continuous system of ecosystems and bioregions traversing the province between the Drakensberg and the Indian Ocean. These areas were identified combining existing environmentally protected areas as well as conservation corridors proposed by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, through combining extensive environmental research into bio-resources throughout the province as part of the formulation of a Critical Biodiversity Plan for the province. These Conservation Corridors are not suggested as absolute “no-go” areas, but rather highlighted as areas of environmental significance to the sustainable development of the entire province. Where economic opportunity (such as tourism development) and high social need exist within these Conservation Corridors, it implies both that the rich natural environment should contribute to the address such needs and potential, and further that any interventions in these areas need to consider the impact on such important regional ecological corridors. These corridors are however perceived as areas where extensive densification would be discouraged and sensitive development promoted.
- **Biodiversity Priority Areas:** Areas with a significantly high biodiversity value expressed in the number of species and sensitive environments as identified through extensive research by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife. These areas are most often located in close proximity to the identified Conservation Corridors and may serve as an additional buffer to these corridors. These areas too are not (at a provincial level) proposed as absolute “no-go” areas, but are identified to indicate areas where extensive densification would be discouraged and sensitive development promoted.
- **Areas of Economic Value Adding:** The key economic centres and areas where all of the variety of economic sectors (Agriculture, Tourism, Manufacturing, Services) are prevalent and perceived to have good potential to be further expanded on. These areas are visibly linked to high accessibility areas with existing bulk infrastructure and relatively high population densities which would both contribute to the economic expansion and benefit from interventions in these areas. Due to these factors, further economic processing and value adding at a provincial level, are mainly proposed within these identified areas.
- **Areas of Economic Support:** A number of regions resembled areas of good economic potential in more than just one of the key provincial economic sectors. Due to the fact that these areas represent a larger distribution across the entire province than the core areas of economic value adding, these zones are considered important areas of Economic Support. Typical interventions in these areas would include economic prioritisation of development, labour force interventions (e.g. skills development), key economic infrastructure investment and area promotion.
- **Areas of Agricultural Development:** Relatively high agricultural production areas, which are not located within biodiversity areas of combined with other potential economic sectors are highlighted by this category to identify and promote areas with the potential to make a significant contribution through agricultural production. Although successful farming practices are already occurring on some of these areas, it is proposed that underutilised agricultural land within these zones are more effectively utilised for



sustainable agricultural production. Associated interventions may include agriculture specific infrastructure, skills development, market access interventions etc.

- **Areas of High Social Need:** The highest ranges of combined social need when considering the population density, dependency ratio as the provincial index of multiple deprivation is illustrated by this category of high social need. These are broadly the areas where the most intensive social interventions are required and this category is further overlayed above all other categories to provide a spatial reference to the types of interventions which might be pursued towards addressing the concentrated social need within these areas. As example where high social need is identified within an area earmarked as a conservation corridor, this firstly provides a reference to the fact that social conditions of communities will need to be addressed if any conservation is to be promoted within such areas. Further it suggests that the effective utilisation of the high biodiversity within such areas might be harnessed towards addressing social need through example conservation tourism.
- **Mandated Service Delivery Areas:** The areas which are not representative of any of the above mentioned categories are classified as undifferentiated areas. It is acknowledged that these areas also have communities residing on them with economic potential and environmental resources, however, based on the approach followed these areas weren't differentiated to the same degree as the identified preceding categories. It is therefore important that this category is not neglected from public and private interventions and as the various departmental programmes are inclusive in nature, these areas should also benefit from it. It is anticipated that the intensity of such programmes and the total portion of resource allocation to these areas would be less than the identified categories as well as the key intervention areas identified previously.

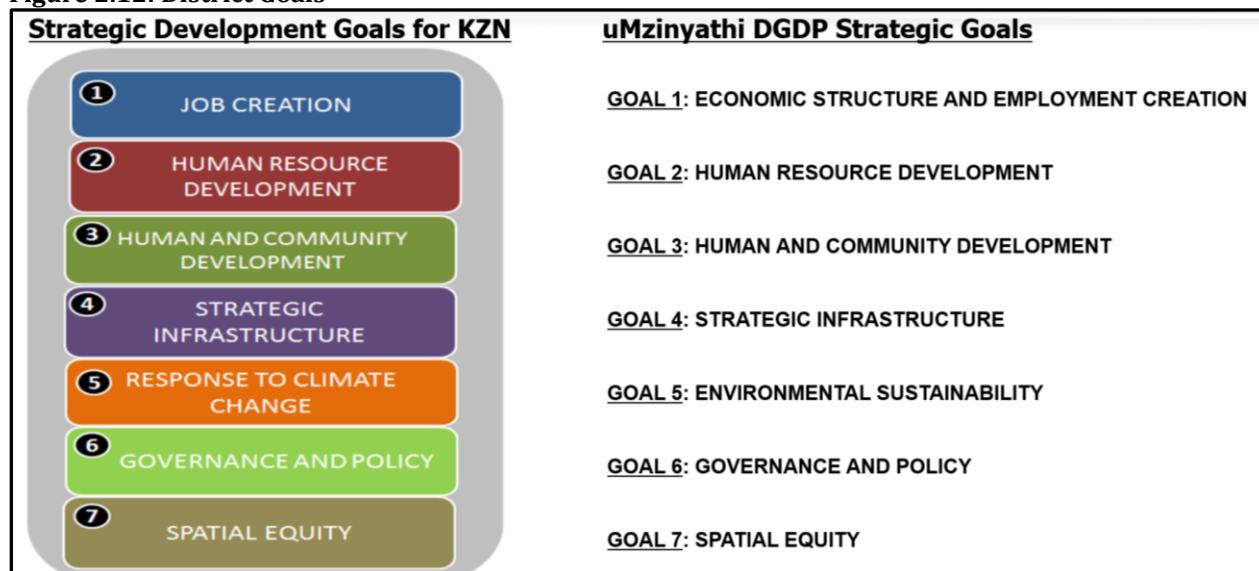
2.3 DISTRICT POLICY CONTEXT

2.3.1 Umzinyathi District Growth and Development Plan

As can be seen in the figure below, the uMzinyathi DGDP is aligned with the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy. The uMzinyathi DGDP has 7 Strategic Goals, all of which has its own objectives, strategies and interventions.



Figure 2.12: District Goals



2.3.1.1 Relevance to the Nquthu SDF

The Strategic Interventions identified in the uMzinyathi DGDP which are relevant to the Nquthu SDF are as follows:

- **Prioritise crop and horticultural projects in areas identified as high potential agricultural land:** Based on the land cover data, there is approximately 9900ha of commercial sugarcane, 35 194ha commercial crops (dry land), and 9167ha commercial crops (irrigated) cultivated in the district. According to the District SDF large parts of the Nquthu LM and is classified as high potential agricultural land.
- **Prioritise livestock production projects in areas of highest grazing capacity:** Based on the land cover data, approximately 35% of the district land area consists of grassland and mixed bush land grassland. According to the district SDF the south western parts of the Nquthu LM is regarded as one of the areas identified with highest grazing capacity.
- **Protect high potential agricultural land from inappropriate forms of development and focus rehabilitation projects in areas of degradation and erosion:** According to the District SDF large parts of the Nquthu LM and the eastern parts of the Endumeni LM is classified as high potential agricultural land.
- **Expansion of social welfare services to under-serviced areas of the district:** Southern parts of the Nquthu Municipality have been identified as an area that is in need of social services.



2.3.2 Umzinyathi District Integrated Development Plan

One of the primary goals of a Spatial Development Framework is to give spatial expression to the contents of the Integrated Development Plan. One of the first points of departure in the SDF process is thus to analyze both the district and municipal Integrated Development Plans and describe the potential implications and relevance of the objectives and strategies contained in these plans for the SDF process. This section firstly provides a summary of the core issues, objectives, and strategies described in the District IDP and the relevance thereof for the Nquthu SDF.

2.3.2.1 District IDP issues, priorities, objectives and strategies

The vision of the Umzinyathi District Municipality as described in the 2015/2016 IDP is defined as “A dynamic and viable district that promotes good governance, integration and sustainable development”. The mission statement of the Umzinyathi District Municipality is defined as “We are a united family of municipalities that champions service delivery through cooperative governance and public participation”. The Municipal IDP development priorities, objectives and strategies are outlined in the table below.



Table 2.1: District IDP Priorities, Objectives and Strategies

Municipal Development Priorities	Municipal Objectives	Municipal Strategies	Relevance for Nquthu SDF
Water	To provide sustainable infrastructure to district wide community and also the effective maintenance of the existing one	Reduction of the water backlog which will be 27,998 households (27%) at the end of June 2015, to be reduced by 12,711 households thereby improving access to communities within the RDP standards.	Reduction of water backlog by 45% as per the district municipal strategies.
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical infrastructure services Reduction of water and sanitation backlog thereby meeting the RD standards 	Reduction of the sanitation backlog which will be 14,096 at the end of June 2015, and to be reduced by 7,351 households thereby improving access to communities within the RDP standards.	Reduction of sanitation backlog by 52% as per the district municipal strategies.
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure 	Development of the electrification master plan which will provide a comprehensive approach of electricity provision.	The Nquthu Municipality will benefit should there be an Electrification Master Plan as households will be connected to the grid.
Access Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electrification Master Plan Review of the Water Services Development Plan 	Finalisation of the Road Asset Management System, and budget provision as per the priorities in terms road improvement including its facilities.	The Nquthu Municipality will benefit from the Road Asset Management System as roads and its supporting facilities will be improved.
Human Settlement		Effective alignment of human settlement infrastructure programmes through the district infrastructure forum	Important for Nquthu to participate to ensure their projects are taken into consideration.
Local Economic Development	<p>To promote and stimulate economic development through targeted and structured economic approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the Economic Development Agency Establishment of Industrial Economic Hubs Establishment of Agri Parks Promotion of a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the Economic Development Agency Effective implementation of the following programmes: Agricultural development and diversification Tourism Development Infrastructure Development Mining Development SMME development Co-operatives support programme 	It is important for the Nquthu Municipality to participate in the implementation of the various programme such as the Agricultural development and diversification; Tourism Development; Infrastructure Development; Mining Development; SMME development and Co-operatives support programme



Municipal Development Priorities	Municipal Objectives	Municipal Strategies	Relevance for Nquthu SDF
	<p>competitive and comperative advantage in tourism, agriculture and mining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of job opportunities through the EPWP 		
Skills Development		Establishment of small business support centres in partnership with EDTEA, SEDA and other institutions	It is important for the Nquthu Municipality to participate in the establishment of business support areas as it will contribute to the local economy. These areas should be spatially located with the SDF.
HIV/AIDS (8)	<p>To ensure institutional transformation and ensure sound and efficient administrative practices within the Municipality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate governance practices (legal compliance, oversight) • Business leadership /management (planning, structuring, culture, performance management, stakeholder relations management, communication) • Resource management (people management, financial management, ICT management, information / knowledge management, asset management) 	<p>Review and implementation municipal policies and by – laws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the municipal capacity through filling of vacant posts within three months after the posts has become vacant • Effective functioning of the IGR structures • Effective implementation of performance management system • Effective optimisation of ICT to improve municipal operations • Promote knowledge management • Undertaking of Customer Satisfaction Survey to determine community perceptions • Effective implementation of Municipal Turnaround Strategy • Effective alignment of municipal powers and functions to the municipal structure • Effective implementation of procedures i.e Employment Equity Plan, Retentions strategy etc • Effective implementation of the Back to Basics 	It is important that the Nquthu Municipality review and implement municipal policies and by-laws.



Municipal Development Priorities	Municipal Objectives	Municipal Strategies	Relevance for Nquthu SDF
		Programme	
Special Programmes (9) – Operation Sukama Sakhe (Cutting across) and Back to Basics Programme		Effective implementation of sound programmes for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People living with disability • Women and gender • Children and youth • HIV/Aids Programmes 	It is essential that the Nquthu Municipality ensure effective implementation of programmes which support people with disabilities and people with HIV/AIDS
Leadership and good governance	To provide sustainable good governance for local communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broaden local democracy through deepening public participation • Promoting governance and accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and implementation of the communication policy and Strategy • Holding of the Mayoral Imbizo to report on progress for the year under review • Promoting operation clean audit 	It is important that the Nquthu Municipality disclose important information to the community to ensure that the community is up to date as to what is happening in the municipality.
Anti-corruption		Review and implementation of the anti-corruption strategy	It is essential that the Nquthu Municipality review and implement an anti-corruption strategy.
Anti-corruption	To promote sound financial management system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening government capacity; and • Promote effective and accountable governance 	Review and implementation of the anti-corruption strategy	It is essential that the Nquthu Municipality review and implement an anti-corruption strategy.
Sound Financial Management		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtaining of the clean audit report through implementation of sound financial systems • Continuous update of asset management base • Sound financial management 	The Nquthu Municipality need to ensure that clean audit reports are undertaken through a sound financial system.
Environmental Management	To promote actively spatial concentration and sustainable environmental management system	Review and implementation of environmental health bylaws	It is imperative that the Municipality review and implement environmental health bylaws to ensure that the community live in clean and health environment.
Refuse removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal waste management • Environmental Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of two regional waste sites • Rehabilitation of existing waste sites to prolong their lifespan and to maintain their conditions 	The location of the proposed regional waste sites should be guide by the municipal spatial development



Municipal Development Priorities	Municipal Objectives	Municipal Strategies	Relevance for Nquthu SDF
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Development Plan; • Spatial planning; • Climate Change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and implementation of the Spatial Development Framework • Development of the Environmental Management Framework • Development and implementation of wall to wall schemes • Effective implementation of the Planning and Development Act • Effective Implementation of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Systems; • Review and implementation of Disaster Management Plan 	framework



2.3.3 Umzinyathi District Spatial Development Framework

2.3.3.1 The Objectives of the uMzinyathi SDF are as follows:

- To promote sustainable development;
- To promote efficient development;
- To promote equitable development;
- To ensure integrated development, and
- To improve the quality and figure of the physical environment.

2.3.3.2 Spatial Vision

A spatial structure which promotes the sustainable utilisation of the Districts Infrastructural, Social and Economic resources with the aim of equitable service delivery within the urban as well as rural areas.

2.3.3.3 SDF Spatial Objectives and Key Development Strategies

The table below outlines the logical framework between the Spatial Development Drivers, the principles that needs to be adhered to, and the objectives that needs to be reached and the strategies to achieve these development objectives.



Table 2.2: SDF Objectives and Strategies

PGDS GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	MUNICIPAL OBJECTIVES	MUNICIPAL PRIORITY STRATEGIES	SDF SPATIAL OBJECTIVES
1. Job Creation a) Unleashing the Agricultural Sector b) Enhance Industrial Development through Trade, Investment & Exports c) Expansion of Government-led job creation programmes d) Promoting SMME, Entrepreneurial and Youth Development e) Enhance the Knowledge Economy	a) To promote and stimulate economic development through targeted and structure economic	1. Local Economic Development a) Establishment of Economic Services Zones b) Establishment of the Economic Development Agency c) Agricultural development and diversification d) Tourism Development e) Mining Development f) SMME development	a) To promote the agricultural development and use of prime agricultural land. b) To promote the development and key potential industrial areas. c) Promotion of private sector investment in rural areas within diverse economies. d) Capitalise on Mining Opportunities e) Promote Economic Opportunities around the nodes. f) To identify key Economic Investment Nodes and Areas. g) To promote and capitalise on tourism potential of the District. h) To promote the development of knowledge economy facilities and infrastructure (eg. ICT technology, Research and Education Facilities)
2. Human Resource Development a) Early Childhood Development, Primary and Secondary Education b) Skills alignment to Economic Growth c) Youth Skills Development & Life-Long Learning	b) To ensure institutional transformation and ensure sound and efficient administrative practices within the Municipality	2. HIV and AIDS a) Review and implementation b) municipal policies and by laws c) Effective functioning of the IGR structures d) Undertaking of Customer Satisfaction Survey e) Effective implementation of Municipal Turnaround Strategy	a) To promote sufficient distribution of and access to educational facilities b) To spatially target interventions toward key areas of poverty concentration. c) To promote sufficient spatial distribution of and access to health facilities. d) To systematically improve access to land and proper land management practices in Traditional Authority areas. e) To develop and maintain flexibility in spatial plans, policies and land use management systems to accommodate and ensure sustainable livelihoods in communities most likely to suffer the impacts of economic and environmental shocks f) To identify key human settlement intervention areas
3. Human & Community Development a) Poverty Alleviation & Social Welfare b) Enhancing Health of Communities and Citizens c) Enhance Sustainable Household Food Security d) Promote Sustainable Human Settlements e) Enhance Safety & Security f) Advance Social Capital		3. Special Programmes a) Effective implementation of sound programmes for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People living with disability • Women and gender • Children and youth • HIV/Aids Programmes 	



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4. Strategic Infrastructure a) Development of Harbours b) Development of Ports c) Development of Road & Rail Networks d) Development of ICT Infrastructure e) Improve Water Resource Management & Supply f) Develop Energy Production and Supply	c) To provide sustainable infrastructure to district wide community and also the effective maintenance of the existing ones	4. Water a) Reduction of the water backlog 5. Sanitation a) Reduction of the sanitation backlog 6. Electricity a) comprehensive approach of electricity provision. 7. Access Roads a) Finalisation of the Road Assets Management Systems 8. Human Settlements a) Effective Alignment of human settlements infrastructure programmes	a) To ensure the optimal use of existing resources and infrastructure. b) Development of additional water storage (dams) c) To promote the establishment of varied service delivery standards and strategies between various settlement typologies.
9. Environmental Sustainability a) Increase Productive Use of Land b) Advance Alternative Energy Generation c) Manage pressures on Biodiversity d) Adaptation to Climate Change	d) To promote actively spatial concentration and sustainable environmental management system	9. Environmental Management a) Review and implementation of environmental health by-laws b) Development of two regional waste sites c) Rehabilitation of existing waste d) Development of the Environmental Management Framework e) Development and implementation of wall to wall schemes	a) To consider environmental, social and economic balance in all land development considerations. b) To preserve the municipality's biodiversity and rehabilitate environmentally sensitive areas. c) To ensure that the quality of water from rivers, streams and wetlands is suitable for the maintenance of biodiversity and the protection of human well-being. d) To consider the potential impacts of Climate Change on long term spatial structure.
10. Governance & Policy a) Strengthen Policy and Strategy Co-ordination & IGR b) Building Government Capacity c) Eradicating Fraud & Corruption d) Promote Participative, Facilitative & Accountable Governance	e) To provide sustainable good governance for local communities f) To promote sound financial management system	10. Sound Financial Management a) Sound and Financial Management	a) To prepare, maintain and adhere to comprehensive municipal spatial planning policies and strategies. b) To ensure sectoral and spatial integration in all land improvement and development. c) To ensure full legislative compliance in all aspects of land development. d) To develop institutional capacity towards effective land management e) To implement streamlined development application and decision making procedures f) Fair and transparent Processes
11. Spatial Equity a) Actively Promoting Spatial Concentration b) Facilitate Integrated Land	g) To promote actively spatial concentration and sustainable environmental management system	11. Environmental Management a) Review and implementation of environmental health by-laws b) Development of two regional waste	a) To discourage settlement and development sprawl. b) To promote and develop residential & employment opportunities in close proximity to each other. c) To promote diverse combinations of land uses in support of each other.



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Management & Spatial Planning		sites c) Rehabilitation of existing waste d) Development of the Environmental Management Framework e) Development and implementation of wall to wall schemes.	d) To ensure that rural and urban development are in support of each other.
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2.4 LOCAL MUNICIPAL POLICY OBJECTIVES

2.4.1 Nquthu Municipal Integrated Development Plan

The Nquthu IDP has a number of Core Development Issues, each of which has its own Key Development priorities, objectives and Strategies, all of which is tabulated below.



2.4.1.1 Spatial Development and Environmental Management

Table 2.3: Core Development Issues- Spatial Development and Environmental Management

Core Issues	Description	Relevance for the Nquthu SDF
Unplanned sprawling rural settlements which impacts negatively on cost-effective delivery of services.	Land allocation in rural areas is currently not guided by any settlement strategy.	The SDF should make clear recommendations in terms of settlement in rural areas and specifically the allocation of land to community members.
Economic investment which is concentrated mainly in Nquthu town.	Economic activity within the municipality is largely focus within Nquthu Town.	Nquthu is the primary node and economic centre within the municipality and should be planned as such, however the regional support centres within the municipality should also be planned to enhance economic investment.
Lack of well-established structure for social and economic investment.	Due to limited planning and land use allocation within the municipality, economic investment is very limited.	Spatial planning of Nquthu Town and supporting nodes should clearly identify land for economic and social investment.
General lack of clear nodal clustering is contributing to inefficient spatial structure.	The identified nodes as per the previous SDF does not provide land use guidance or structure	The review of the Nquthu SDF should provide guidance for densification and land use allocation
Lack of land use management system in the rural parts of Nquthu.	Land allocation in rural areas is currently not guided by any settlement strategy.	The SDF should make clear recommendations in terms of settlement in rural areas and specifically the allocation of land to community members.
Settlements occurring in areas that are not suitable for settlement.	People currently reside in areas that is difficult to access and provide services (southern portion of the LM)	The SDF should limit settlement growth within areas not suitable for settlement.

Table 2.4: Key Development priorities, objectives and Strategies- Spatial Development and Environmental Management

Key Priority Issue	Objectives	Strategies	Actions	Relevance for the Nquthu SDF
Spatial Development and Environmental Management	To promote integrated, coordinated and sustainable land development.	Facilitate the preparation of a Five Year Integrated Development Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of a Five year Integrated Development Plan and annual review thereafter. • Aligning IDP with the Budget. • Planning capacity building. • Participate in the District Planning Initiatives. 	The SDF should give spatial guidance for the IDP.
		Facilitate the preparation of sector plans as components of the IDP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of an LED Plan • Preparation of an Infrastructure Investment Plan • Review of the Housing Sector Plan. • Preparation of a Waste Management Plan. 	All the proposed actions should be guided by the SDF through the land use allocation.
		Prepare and introduce Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement and enforce the scheme in Nquthu 	Guidelines for the



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Key Priority Issue	Objectives	Strategies	Actions	Relevance for the Nquthu SDF
		Management System (LUMS) covering the whole municipal area.	Town. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of a wall-to-wall Land Use Scheme for Nquthu • Finalization of the Land Use Management Systems • Training of Ward Committees on the scheme. • Training of Councillors on the scheme • Training of the Traditional Councils on the scheme 	establishment development of a LUMS should be included in the SDF
		Prepare development plans for service centres as identified in the Spatial Development Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects Business Plan • Investigate the feasibility for the establishment of an SMME support centre in consultation with SEDA 	All nodes should be planned in detail to give guidance for development.
		Promote environmental awareness among the members of the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental education and awareness campaigns • Preparation of a Strategic Environmental Management Plan. • Participation in EIAs for municipal projects. 	The recently completed EMF and other environmental data should be included in the SDF.

2.4.1.2 Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development

Table 2.5: Core Development Issues- Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development

Core Issues	Description	Relevance for the Nquthu SDF
Attracting experienced and qualified staff from race groups other than Africans.	Currently only Africans are attracted to the area for employment.	No relevance in terms of spatial planning other than the availability of appropriate housing and economic facilities.
Appointment of females and the disabled in senior management positions.	Gender equality in terms of all levels of employment is important.	N/A
Ability to attract and retain skilled and experienced staff.	The municipality is experiencing a high turnaround in terms of experienced staff.	No relevance in terms of spatial planning other than the availability of appropriate housing and economic facilities.
Lack of sufficient capacity to performance of some of the local	Lack of sufficient capacity	The SDF should give spatial guidance in terms of development and land use allocations.



government functions.

Table 2.6: Key Development priorities, objectives and Strategies- Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development

Key Priority Issue	Objectives	Strategies	Actions	Relevance for the Nquthu SDF
Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development	To improve the quality and efficiency of the administration component of the municipality.	Development and implementation of the Organogram.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize the Review of the organogram. Undertake a skills audit and job evaluation. Review the skills development plan. Review the employment equity plan. Introduce and implement learnership programme. 	N/A
		Implementation of the Municipal Assistance programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the implementation of the municipal recovery plan. Review the recovery plan to reflect new priorities. 	N/A
		Development of Systems and procedures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalization of the review/preparation of a suite of human resource management policies. Finalization of the review/preparation of administration policies. Development of an efficient archive and registry system. Finalization and implementation of the Performance Management System. 	N/A

2.4.1.3 Service Delivery

Table 2.7: Core Development Issues- Service Delivery

Core Issues	Description	Relevance for the Nquthu SDF
Huge service backlogs (water and sanitation).	Service backlogs occur throughout the municipality specifically in terms of water and sanitation infrastructure.	Spatial proposals should be aligned with the bulk infrastructure investment plans of the district and local municipalities. Future expansion and growth areas should be informed by the availability and capacity of existing infrastructure networks.
Poor quality of roads which renders some areas inaccessible.	Road conditions within the municipality vary extensively from some provincial roads being surfaced and some local access roads being bad gravel roads.	The prioritization of road construction and upgrading projects and the provision of public transport facilities should be guided by the future spatial development patterns and proposal made in the SDF.
Influencing service delivery programmes of the district and other government agencies.	The lack of spatial guidance limits the coordination of project implementation amongst various	The SDF should serve as a guiding document for informing and supporting coordination and planning between different spheres of government regarding the



	departments.	spatial allocation of capital resources.
Lack of funds.	N/A	N/A
Scattered rural settlements which creates conditions for inefficient delivery of services.	The scattered nature of the rural settlements makes the provision of infrastructure very costly and hence only limited services are provided	A logical municipal wide settlement hierarchy and pattern needs to be identified to consolidate the overall development footprint at the regional level. Potential areas for infill and densification within existing settlements needs to be highlighted. The need for extending settlement footprints needs to be limited where possible.
Inadequate access to public facilities such as schools, clinics, etc.	Due to the rural nature of the municipality's summer residence are located in the remote areas with inadequate access to public facilities.	Identify the optimal location for a new public and social facilities that will have the maximum municipal wide impact in terms of improving overall accessibility to these facilities. At settlement level identify preferred areas for the location of social and public facilities in the form of multipurpose facilities taking cognizance of the location of public transport routes and facilities.
Poor cell-phone network in remote parts of Nquthu.	Cell phone reception varies through the municipality and is especially limited in the southern portion.	N/A

Table 2.8: Key Development priorities, objectives and Strategies- Service Delivery

Key Priority Issue	Objectives	Strategies	Actions	Relevance for the Nquthu SDF
Service Delivery	To facilitate the delivery of basic services in line with government norms and standards.	Provide on-going support to the district and other service agencies in the implementation of infrastructure projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in all service delivery planning programmes undertaken by the District and other government departments/agencies. Monitor the provision of service (water and sanitation) by the District and other agencies such as ESKOM. Assist the District with the identification and prioritization of bulk infrastructure projects. 	The SDF should serve as a guiding document for informing and supporting coordination and planning between different spheres of government regarding the spatial allocation of capital resources.
		Assist on a continuous basis with the identification and facilitate implementation of water, sanitation and electricity projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that all water and sanitation projects identified within Nquthu are included in the District IDP. Assist ESKOM with the identification and prioritization of electrification projects. Facilitate provision of free basic water and electricity in association with the District and ESKOM. 	Spatial proposals should be aligned with the bulk infrastructure investment plans of the district and local municipalities. Future expansion and growth areas should be informed by the availability and capacity of existing infrastructure networks.
		Improve road access and storm water management throughout the Nquthu area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a master plan for the development and maintenance of municipal roads. Participate in the Rural Road Transportation Forum. Maintain the municipal plant and equipment. Establish and maintain a storm water 	The prioritization of road construction and upgrading projects and the provision of public transport facilities should be guided by the future spatial development patterns and proposal made in the SDF.



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				management system for Nquthu Town.	
			Facilitate an equitable (within government norms and standards) access to public facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate upgrading of road infrastructure in town. Identify and prioritize areas that have poor access to schools, clinics and other public facilities. Coordinate the development and improvement of sports facilities. Manage the development of community facilities such as crèches and community halls. 	Identify the optimal location for a new public and social facilities that will have the maximum municipal wide impact in terms of improving overall accessibility to these facilities. At settlement level identify preferred areas for the location of social and public facilities in the form of multipurpose facilities taking cognizance of the location of public transport routes and facilities.
			Establish a programme management unit for the MIG funded projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish systems and procedures for the management of the MIG. Facilitate appointment of a service provider for the management of MIG funded projects. Streamline reporting procedures and facilitate reporting as per the requirements of the funder. 	Spatial proposals should be aligned with the bulk infrastructure investment plans of the district and local municipalities. Future expansion and growth areas should be informed by the availability and capacity of existing infrastructure networks.
		To transform existing settlements into sustainable human settlements.	Facilitate the integration of human settlement development into the main development and service delivery programme of the municipality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and update the housing sector plan to accommodate new priorities and changes in policy. Coordinate housing delivery programme with the bulk services planning undertaken by the District Municipality. Develop a pipeline of projects with clear targets for each financial year. Investigate the need and feasibility for other housing products in Nquthu. 	A logical municipal wide settlement hierarchy and pattern needs to be identified to consolidate the overall development footprint at the regional level. Potential areas for infill and densification within existing settlements needs to be highlighted. The need for extending settlement footprints needs to be limited where possible.
			Contain outward expansion of rural settlements and facilitate densification around the nodes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate an agreement with the traditional councils on planning and development of human settlements. Facilitate preparation of settlement plans for each rural settlement in association with the traditional councils. Identify areas where settlement should not occur. 	Potential areas for infill and densification within existing settlements needs to be highlighted. The need for extending settlement footprints needs to be limited where possible.
			Educate the housing beneficiaries about the responsibilities of homeowners,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilise communities in support of the housing projects. Undertake housing awareness and education campaign. 	N/A



	To promote social development	Facilitate the provision of community services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote people's housing process. Identify the location and develop a GIS driven database of all public facilities managed by the municipality. Develop a policy for the management of community facilities. Managing the functioning and operation of the library. Capacitate the traffic department and establish testing centre. 	Identify the optimal location for a new public and social facilities that will have the maximum municipal wide impact in terms of improving overall accessibility to these facilities. Inter departmental coordination should also be encouraged.
	To reduce disasters in Nquthu.	To develop sufficient capacity to respond to and manage disaster situation in Nquthu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize the preparation of a disaster management plan. Develop early warning systems. Identify settlement located in areas that are prone to disasters. Undertake community awareness campaigns in respect of disasters. 	The SDF should take flood prone areas into account and discourage settlement in these areas or within prescribed buffers from these areas.

2.4.1.4 Social and Economic Development Programme

Table 2.9: Core Development Issues- Social and Economic Development Programme

Core Issues	Description	Relevance for the Nquthu SDF
Massive poverty.	The Municipality has a very high percentage of the population classified as poor.	The spatial nuances of economic development pattern of the municipality should be reflected in the municipal SDF.
High unemployment rate.	Municipality has some of the highest unemployment rates within the district	Identify areas for commercial and public facilities at locations that will facilitate optimum access to the widest proportion of local residents and thus stimulate the economy and ultimately create employment opportunities.
High rate/level of functional illiteracy.	Adult population with no education are classified as being functional illiterate.	Ideally located land parcels should be identified for the establishment of adult education facilities and.
Lack of economic base.	The municipal economy is highly dependent on government related employment.	Identify sufficient well located areas to accommodate the potential need for various land uses that may arise over the planning horizon. The use of these spaces can be reviewed in five-year cycles to accommodate changing trends and demands for specific types of land uses.
Poorly developed agricultural land.	Due to overgrazing large portions of the high potential agricultural land within the municipality has been badly degraded the erosion.	High potential agricultural land should be depicted in the municipal SDF and 4 agricultural related activities only.
Lack of funds and equipment for agricultural production.	N/A	The SDF should serve as a guiding document for informing and supporting coordination and planning between different spheres of government specifically relating to agricultural production.



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Inability to attract investment.	The municipality experienced very limited private investment in the past years.	A well prepared spatial development framework would encourage investment within the municipality.
Isolation from major economic centres.	Due to the rural nature of the municipality it is isolated from larger economic centres such as Dundee which is located to the South West of the municipality	Providing road network and public transport system providing sufficient access to major economic opportunities both within and outside of the municipal area.
High rate of unemployment among the youth.	High levels of youth unemployment is a reality which the municipality's dealing with.	N/A

Table 2.10: Key Development priorities, objectives and Strategies - Social and Economic Development Programme

Key Priority Issue	Objectives	Strategies	Actions	Relevance for the Nquthu SDF
Social and Economic Development Programme	To create a climate conducive for sustainable economic growth and job creation.	Promote Community based tourism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage the Department of Economic Development and Tourism for the preparation of a Tourism Plan for Nquthu. Undertake community tourism awareness campaigns. Establish a tourism information and promotion office in Nquthu. Integrate municipal tourism initiatives with the Battlefields initiative. 	The visual bulk form of development at locations identified for various types of land uses must be sensitive to the historical and cultural contexts of the local area. Cultural facilities and sites should be protected from development.
		Facilitate the establishment of agricultural projects in various settlements in association with the Department of Agriculture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and map unsettled land with good to high agricultural production potential. Mobilize local farmers and establish/strengthen farmers associations. Facilitate the establishment of irrigations schemes. Facilitate the fencing of grazing camps. Engage the Department of rural development for support and development of agricultural infrastructure. 	High potential agricultural land should be depicted in the municipal SDF and 4 agricultural related activities only.
		Facilitate regeneration of Nquthu Town.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appoint peace officers as a means to enforce the town planning scheme. And clamp down on unauthorized land uses. 	The spatial development framework should include a local framework to guide the regeneration of Nquthu Town.



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the upgrading and tarring of roads within Nquthu Town. Facilitate the implementation of the urban Design Framework for the Town. 	
		Provide support and facilitate development of SMMEs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and implement an informal trading strategy and policy. Facilitate development of trading stall in designated trading areas. Facilitate development of a livestock and fresh fruits and vegetables market. Identify and ring-fence specified contracts for local SMMEs. 	Identify sufficient well located areas to accommodate the potential need for various land uses that may arise over the planning horizon. The use of these spaces can be reviewed in five-year cycles to accommodate changing trains and demands for specific types of land uses.
	To improve the quality of life for all in Nquthu.	To facilitate the provision of safety nets for the poor and the indigent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify child headed households and assist them to access social grants. Develop a database of the indigent and destitute households that qualify for free basic services. Liase with the relevant government departments as a means to ensure the delivery of social security services. Identify and manage the implementation of the poverty alleviation projects funded by the municipality. Implementation of special programmes for the vulnerable groups. 	N/A
		Special programs targeting young people, women and elderly.	<p>Facilitate the development and implementation of development and support programmes targeting the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Women Elderly 	N/A

2.4.1.5 Financial Viability and Management



Table 2.11: Core Development Issues- Financial Viability and Management

Core Issues	Description	Relevance for the Nquthu SDF
Lack of rates base.	The Municipality is largely rural in nature with the majority of the municipality classified as Traditional Authority Land.	The municipal SDF should identify a logical municipal wide settlement hierarchy and pattern to consolidate the overall development footprint at the regional level and should motivate for the formalisation of these identified settlements.
Dependence on grant funding.	Due to the high levels of poverty within the municipality the beneficiaries are highly dependent on grants for survival.	N/A
Lack of state of the art systems and procedures for financial management.		N/A
Growing number of people in the indigent register.		N/A
Low credit rating.		N/A

Table 2.12: Key Development priorities, objectives and Strategies - Financial Viability and Management

Key Priority Issue	Objectives	Strategies	Actions	Relevance for the Nquthu SDF
Financial viability and management	To manage and use public funds in an efficient and accountable manner.	Develop and implement effective financial management systems and policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalization of a suite of financial management policies. • Introduce an integrated financial management system. • Monitor compliance with the financial management policies and regulations. • Manage the supply chain management system. • Develop annual budget and mechanism to monitor its implementation. • Develop a three-year financial plan. 	N/A
		Develop and implement an efficient and effective asset management system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an asset management policy and system. • Undertake and maintain an inventory of all municipal assets. • Integrate asset management with financial management. 	N/A
		Prepare for the implementation of the Property Rates Act.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a new rates policy. • Prepare a comprehensive valuation roll. • Identify unfounded mandates and reduce expenditure accordingly. 	N/A



		To account for the use and expenditure of public funds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve the public in the budget preparation process. Ensure that municipal books are audited in terms of the MFMA. 	N/A
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2.4.1.6 Good Governance and Public Participation

Table 2.13: Core Development Issues- Good Governance and Public Participation

Core Issues	Description	Relevance for the Nquthu SDF
Poor coordination of service delivery activities between the municipality and other service delivery agencies.	Sector Departments is not always aware of municipal priorities.	Sector department strategic plans should incorporate the spatial planning within the municipality and be aligned accordingly.
Capacity of ward committees.	Ward committee members should be capacitated to actively participate in municipal issues.	The Municipal SDF should be made available to all ward committees to ensure implementation at ground level.
Attendance of public and community meetings.	It is crucial to ensure proper public participation at all times to ensure the community is involved in decision making within the municipality.	Stakeholder participation in the preparation of the SDF is paramount for the success of the SDF.

Table 2.14: Key Development priorities, objectives and Strategies - Good Governance and Public Participation

Key Priority Issue	Objectives	Strategies	Actions	Relevance for the Nquthu SDF
Good Governance and Public Participation	To promote public participation in municipal affairs	Strengthen and build the capacity of ward committees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of ward committees, councillors and employees. Training of councilors on ward committee system. Review ward committee policy framework. Develop a programme for the functioning and operation of ward committees 	The ward committees should be involved with the preparation of the SDF and the final Report should be made available to the ward committees.
		Develop a public participation and communication programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the communication strategy and implementation plan. Conduct Izimbizo Public participation in relation to the budget. Conduct IDP Representative Forum meetings. Introduce a quarterly newsletter for Nquthu. Update website for Nquthu Municipality. 	The SDF should follow a public participation process that ensures extensive public participation as per the SDF guidelines.
		Coordinate the activities of the community development workers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liaison with the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs. Managing the day-to-day functions of the 	N/A



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	To promote good governance.	Participation in various coordinating structures.	Community Development Workers.	N/A
		Efficient and effective local governance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in the district IGR Forum. Coordinate the activities of the Housing Forum. Strengthen the IDP Representative Forum. Establish sector based clusters. Establishment of all statutory committees. Ensuring legislative compliance. Conducting the business of the municipality efficiently and effectively. 	The SDF should give clear spatial guidance for development in terms of land use allocation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Align Risk Management architecture to the municipality. Create awareness over responsibility per legislation and best practices. Encourage Risk Management culture throughout the municipality and embedded Risk Management practices Expand Risk Level by aligning RM with objectives through the growth of RM component so that it may filter to all level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing the overall leadership, vision and direction of Enterprise Risk Management Implementing an Integrated Risk Management Framework for all aspects of risks across the organization Develop and Implement RM policies including quantification of management risk appetite through specific risk limits Improving the organizations Risk Management readiness through communication and training programs, risk based performance measurement and incentives and other change management programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness campaigns and Training Risk Assessments 	N/A
			Monitor emerging risks against risk identified in the organization Workshops RM then tailors make it as per section of the municipality.	N/A



2.5 GUIDING PRINCIPLES (SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT)

Chapter 2 of SPLUMA sets out the development principles that must guide the preparation, adoption and implementation of any spatial development framework, policy or by-law concerning spatial planning and the development or use of land. These objectives include the redress of spatial injustices and the integration of socio-economic and environmental considerations in land use management in order to balance current development needs with those of the future generations in a transformative manner.

SPLUMA reinforces and unifies the NDP's vision and policies in respect of using spatial planning mechanisms to eliminate poverty and inequality while creating conditions for inclusive growth by seeking to foster a high-employment economy that delivers on social and spatial cohesion.

The five founding principles as set out in Section 7 (a) to (e) of SPLUMA also applies to the preparation of the Nquthu Local Municipal Spatial Development Framework. The five founding principles are summarised below:

1. **Spatial Justice:** past spatial and other development imbalances must be redressed through improved access to and use of land by disadvantaged communities and persons.
2. **Spatial Sustainability:** spatial planning and land use management systems must promote the principles of socio-economic and environmental sustainability through; encouraging the protection of prime and unique agricultural land; promoting land development in locations that are sustainable and limit urban sprawl; consider all current and future costs to all parties involved in the provision of infrastructure and social services so as to ensure for the creation of viable communities.
3. **Efficiency:** land development must optimise the use of existing resources and the accompanying infrastructure, while development application procedures and timeframes must be efficient and streamlined in order to promote growth and employment.
4. **Spatial Resilience:** securing communities and livelihoods from spatial dimensions of socioeconomic and environmental shocks through mitigation and adaptability that is accommodated by flexibility in spatial plans, policies and land use management systems.
5. **Good Administration:** all spheres of government must ensure an integrated approach to land use and land development and all departments must provide their sector inputs and comply with prescribed requirements during the preparation or amendment of SDFs. This principle is the fulcrum of this framework largely because implementation of the spatial planning vision and objectives is not only highly dependent upon a strong coordinating role of central government, but is also predicated upon good governance mechanisms, incorporating meaningful consultations and coordination with a view to achieving the desired outcomes across the various planning spheres and domains.



2.6 VISION DIRECTIVES

The spatial planning of the Nquthu Local Municipality are affected by a number of existing visions which have been formulated on National, Provincial and District level. It is thus important to take cognisance of the various visions before the current Nquthu Spatial Development Framework vision are reviewed. The existing visions to consider are:

National Development Plan vision:

“We, the people of South Africa, have journeyed far since the long lines of our first democratic election on 27 April 1994, when we elected a government for us all. Now in 2030 we live in a country which we have remade.”

KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Growth and Development Strategy/Plan vision:

The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (2011) clearly set out the Development vision for KwaZulu-Natal defined as follows:

“By 2030, the province of Kwazulu-Natal should have maximized its position as a gateway to South and Southern Africa, as well as its human and natural resources so creating a safe, healthy and sustainable living environment. Abject poverty, inequality, unemployment and current disease burden should be history, basic services must have reached all its people, domestic and foreign investors are attracted by world class infrastructure and a skilled labor force. The people shall have options on where and how they opt to live, work and play, where the principle of putting people first and where leadership, partnership and prosperity in action has become a normal way of life.”

Umzinyathi District Growth and Development Plan vision:

This vision is informed by both the current realities and challenges within the district that emanated from the status quo analysis, as well as the views and aspirations of its residents as articulated at the district growth and development summit. Although the vision is informed by the current challenges and realities, it is not constrained by these realities and provides an expression of a visionary and inspiring future.

“By 2030 the Umzinyathi District is widely recognised as a leader in innovative economic and human resource transformation. Through continued economic growth and employment creation focusing on the strengths of the district, and vast improvements in the quality of human resources, all municipalities in the district have improved their multidimensional poverty index value by more than 50% and the unemployment rate and proportion discouraged work seekers are more than halved. The district is recognised for its agricultural innovation and continued coordinated investment of public resources in pro-poor interventions, focusing on providing electricity and appropriate basic water and sanitation infrastructure to all households in the district. These interventions also improved the quality and level of crowdedness of housing in the district. Access to and quality of education facilities have been vastly improved and adult illiteracy eradicated, and skills development programmes aimed at priority economic sectors in the district significantly reduced the youth unemployment rate. Both economic growth and human resource development is underpinned by a vastly improved information and telecommunication



infrastructure network with all businesses and at least 50% of households with access to a computer and internet service by 2030. The integrity of critical biodiversity areas have been maintained during this development process and the extent of protected areas expanded, leading to significant growth in the tourism sector based on the natural resources of the district. The spatial development pattern has been successfully focused around a coherent framework through the implementation of innovative spatial planning frameworks an effective land use management system. Improved management and skills levels resulted in greatly enhanced municipal institutional capacity and gave effect to sound local governance and financial management.”

In summary this vision can be stated as:

“Umzinyathi – a model of innovative development and human resource transformation”.

The current District IDP vision:

“A dynamic, and viable district that promotes good governance, integrated and sustainable development”

The current Nquthu IDP vision:

“To be the champions of sustainable local economic and community development, through good governance”.



3 SPATIAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

3.1 SECTOR PLAN ANALYSIS

3.1.1 Municipal Sector Plans

3.1.1.1 Nquthu Local Economic Development Plan

The following Strategies has been adopted from the Nquthu LED:



3.1.2 Nquthu Local Economic Development Plan

The following Strategies has been adopted from the Nquthu LED:



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Table 3.1: LED Strategies

STRATEGY	STRATEGIC PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	Implications for Nquthu SDF
Agriculture			
1. Unleash and diversify Agriculture Sector	1.1. Promote other farming practices	1.1.1. Develop Agriculture Development Plan; 1.1.2. Undertake bioresearch study and mapping;	High Agricultural Potential land should be protected from development.
	1.2. Promote agro-processing	1.2.1. Undertake feasibility study;	N/A
	1.3. Improve water supply	1.3.1. Facilitate irrigation systems to strategic agriculture land; 1.3.2. Rehabilitate municipal water catchment areas; 1.3.3. Facilitate establishment of irrigation schemes	The SDF should serve as a guiding document for informing and supporting coordination and planning between different spheres of government regarding the spatial allocation of capital resources.
	1.4. Facilitate training / skills capacity to farmers	1.4.1. Facilitate training for farmers to participate in SEDA, DAEEA or DEDT programmes; 1.4.2. Train farmers and cooperatives to operate their farming / agricultural activities as business;	N/A
	1.5. Facilitate establishment of farming facilities	1.5.1. Establish a sheep market & training facility; 1.5.2. Facilitate establishment of livestock and a fresh produce market; 1.5.3. Facilitate feasibility study for abattoir; 1.5.4. Facilitate fencing of grazing camps	High Agricultural Potential land should be protected from development and the SDF should give guidance in terms of the location of agricultural infrastructure.
	1.6. Strengthen farmers' association	1.6.1. Mobilize local farmers to strengthen the farmers' association; 1.6.2. Develop a formal platform for frequent engagement between Agricultural Association, municipal officials and other relevant stakeholders like the DAEEA, AFASA and ADA; 1.6.3. Encourage farmers association to actively participate in IDP Rep Forum 1.6.4. Undertake agriculture awareness campaigns	N/A
Tourism			
2. Develop & Support the Tourism Sector	2.1. Undertake road names & improve tourism signage	2.1.1. Undertake road naming of municipal roads; 2.1.2. Improve tourism signage	The visual built form of development at locations identified for various types of land uses must be sensitive to the historical and cultural context of the local area. Cultural facilities and sites should be protected from development.
	2.2. Improve road conditions to tourism products	2.2.1. Identify and improve all roads leading to tourism products	
	2.3. Rehabilitate the Tourism Information Centre;	2.3.1. Renovate the Tourism Information Centre; 2.3.2. Equip the centre with the necessary information material	
	2.4. Packaging of the Tourism Products;	2.4.1. Identify and package all municipal tourism products; 2.4.2. Integrate municipal tourism initiatives with Battlefield initiatives	
	2.5. Marketing and Promotion;	2.5.1. Develop a tourism product webpage and incorporate information on travel routes and tourism destinations	
	2.6. Promote Community Based Tourism;	2.6.1. Undertake community tourism awareness campaigns	



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	2.7. Increase LED Budget	2.7.1. Develop a multi-year budget linked to MTEF for an LED Program	
	2.8. Develop a Tourism Strategy / Plan	2.8.1. Facilitate development of a Tourism Strategy / Plan	
Commercial			
3. Develop and Support the Commercial Sector	3.1. Unlock land parcels for commercial development	3.1.1. Identify land with potential for commercial development; 3.1.2. Negotiate with land owners to transfer ownership to municipality or convince land owners to allow land to be invested	The nuances of the economic development pattern of the municipality should be reflected in the SDF.
	3.2. Improve property rates	3.2.1. Review property rates policy	N/A
	3.3. Improve communication between investors and municipality	3.3.1. Develop communication plan / strategy to improve communication between municipality and investors	The SDF should identify areas for commercial and public facilities at locations that would facilitate optimum access to the widest proportion of local residents.
SMME AND INFORMAL ECONOMY			
4. SMME Development and Support to the Informal Economy	4.1. Provision of SMME / Informal Traders Infrastructure	4.1.1. Facilitate construction of trading stalls / kiosks; 4.1.2. Facilitate construction of informal traders market 4.1.3. Facilitate construction of ablution facilities on all informal traders markets/stalls; 4.1.4. Facilitate development of SMME trading centres in rural nodes; 4.1.5. Facilitate development of light and service industrial parks on municipal land; 4.1.6. Facilitate finalization of Thusong Centre Agreements (Jama & Molefe)	The SDF should identify areas for commercial and public facilities at locations that would facilitate optimum access to the widest proportion of local residents.
	4.2. Facilitation of Business Support	4.2.1. Establish a business incubation program based on an SMME hub concept in each of the major economic centres; 4.2.2. Introduce an electronic SMME opportunity advisory system; 4.2.3. Develop and maintain an SMME database; 4.2.4. Review street trading bylaws	N/A
	4.3. Business Retention and Expansion	4.3.1. Facilitate development of a Business Development & Retention Strategy	N/A
	4.4. Enhance Local Procurement	4.4.1. Review / develop procurement policy framework to make provision for the targeted procurement of certain goods and services from local SMMEs; 4.4.2. Encourage SMMEs that qualify to deliver goods / services to register in the municipal database; 4.4.3. Identify and ring-fence specified contracts for local SMMEs	N/A
INVESTMENT ATTRACTION			
5. Facilitate Investment Attraction to Nquthu	5.1. Develop an Investment Attraction Strategy	5.1.1. Facilitate development of an Investment Attraction Strategy	The SDF should highlight development opportunities through land use allocations in suitable areas.
YOUNG ENTERPRISE / ENTREPRENEURS			
6. Promote Young	6.1. Sector-Specific Youth	6.1.1. Package the existing business opportunities;	Provision for land uses taking the large



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Enterprise / Entrepreneurs	Catalytic Projects	6.1.2. Leveraging pre-formation, formation and funding support; 6.1.3. Develop Youth Database.	proportion of youth within the municipality into consideration.
	6.2. Nquthu Youth Service Programme	6.2.1. Engage young people in the delivery of services to communities; 6.2.2. Inculcate in young people an understanding of their role 6.2.3. Inculcate a culture of service to communities; 6.2.4. Develop the skills, knowledge and abilities of young people; 6.2.5. Improve youth employability through opportunities for skills development, work experience and support 6.2.6. Develop Youth Development Strategy	N/A
	6.3. Young person to work programme	6.3.1. Influence young people to choose careers in the area of industrial and enterprise development 6.3.2. Market the Municipality and DTI and its services to young people 6.3.3. Develop Job Creation Strategy	N/A
	6.4. Youth Entrepreneurship Competition Awards	6.4.1. Initiate Entrepreneurial Bursary Award; 6.4.2. Initiate Youth Enterprise Award; 6.4.3. Initiate Entrepreneurial Ambassador Award	N/A
LED UNIT INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY			
7. Improve the Institutional Capacity of the LED Unit	7.1. Restructuring LED Unit / Organogram;	7.1.1. Review LED Organogram	N/A
	7.2. Appointing LED Practitioner / Business and Cultural / Heritage Practitioner	7.1.2. Facilitate recruitment of LED Practitioner / Business and Cultural / Heritage Practitioner	N/A
SKILLS AND CAPACITY BUILDING			
8. Promote Education, Skills and Capacity Development	8.1. Skills training and capacity development	8.1.1. Facilitate training for farmers, SMME and informal businesses (SEDA or DEDT programme); 8.1.2. Facilitate the establishment of small business incubator / satellite (for SMMEs and cooperatives skills development); 8.1.3. Promote trades (like hairdressers, carpenters, electricians, plumbers, etc.) as employment opportunities to young people; 8.1.4. Provide an on-going accredited LED training for the LED portfolio councillors; 8.1.5. Workshop senior and middle management on the mainstreaming of LED in the municipal service delivery program; 8.1.6. Facilitate on-going staff training and skills development	The SDF needs to identify the best location in terms of the business incubator.
	8.2. Development of relationships between industry and tertiary / training institutions	8.2.1. Establish a platform for engagement between training / tertiary institutions and business to ensure programmes are aligned with industry demand	N/A
	8.3. Retention of skilled residents	8.3.1. Develop a marketing and retention programme in conjunction with Business Organisations in order to retain skilled residents in Nquthu	N/A

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LED GOVERNANCE			
9. Improve Local Economic Governance	9.1. Forward planning development frameworks	9.1.1. Formulate development frameworks for development nodes identified in the SDF; 9.1.2. Facilitate the preparation of a rural development framework and the associated framework plans; 9.1.3. Identify and map unsettled land with good to high agriculture potential and impose restrictions; 9.1.4. Enforce the municipal town planning scheme; 9.1.5. Clamp down on unauthorized land uses; 9.1.6. Facilitate implementation of Urban Design Framework	Identify sufficient well located areas to accommodate the potential need for various land uses that may arise over the planning horizon. The use of these spaces can be reviewed in five-year cycles to accommodate changing trends and demands for specific types of land uses.
	9.2. Effective bylaws and other regulations that impact on business performance	9.2.1. Develop Property Rates Policy / bylaws; 9.2.2. Develop Trading bylaws; 9.2.3. Review credit control and debt management by-laws	N/A
	9.3. Settlement Plans	9.3.1. Categorise agricultural land including land suitable for grazing, crop production, and irrigated farming; 9.3.2. Confirm development nodes and provide guidance for the clustering of public facilities and services in each of these areas; 9.3.3. Ascertain infrastructure required to unlock development opportunities and potential in various nodes / areas; 9.3.4. Establish a framework for housing development and transformation of these areas into sustainable rural human settlements; 9.3.5. Identify poverty alleviation and rural development projects; 9.3.6. Facilitate an agreement with the traditional councils on planning & development of human settlements; 8.3.7. Facilitate preparation of settlement plans for each rural settlement in association with traditional councils	The SDF should identify potential areas for infill and densification (taking cognisance of the cultural and historical nature of settlements) and limit the need for extending footprints where possible. The SDF development proposals should also be aligned with the bulk infrastructure investment plans of the district and other sector departments, while always considering the location of high potential agricultural land.
	9.4. Review of supply chain management systems	9.4.1. Facilitate review of SCM Systems to give preference to local procurement of municipal goods and services; 9.4.2. Develop and maintain a database of all local emerging construction companies; 9.4.3. Break down certain portion of capital contract into smaller scale to support small scale contractor's e.g. Construction Other construction (head walls, installation of road signs, gabions, guard rails, course ways, pedestrian pavements, etc. Building (plastering, plumbing, painting, electrification, other small jobs)	N/A
STRATEGIC ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE			
10. Improve Strategic Economic Infrastructure	10.1. Water and sanitation	10.1.1. Facilitate provision of water to areas earmarked for economic development (e.g. commercial, agro-processing industry, market, etc.); 10.1.2. Elevate the sewer systems particularly in town and economic nodes to	Spatial development proposals should be aligned with bulk infrastructure investment plans of the district. Future expansion and



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		cope with an increase in demand and provide for future expansion and growth; 10.1.3. Develop irrigation infrastructure on potential agriculture land; 10.1.4. Establish and maintain a storm water management system	growth areas should also be informed by the availability and capacity of existing infrastructure.
	10.2. Roads and transportation infrastructure	10.2.1. Identify critical roads that require upgrading in view of their potential to unlock some economic development opportunities and improve economic linkages; 10.2.2. Engage the DOT/Transport Forum to prioritize development of roads with potential to unlock economic development potential; 10.2.3. Facilitate formulation of a roads and public transport master plan for the municipality; 10.2.4. Facilitate fencing of the taxi rank at Nquthu Town; 10.2.5. Participate in the Rural Road Transport Forum; 10.2.6. Facilitate upgrading of CBD road infrastructure; 10.2.7. Facilitate continuous maintenance of municipal plant & equipment	The prioritization of road construction and upgrading projects and the provision of public transport facilities should be guided by the future spatial development patterns and proposals of the municipality, and be aligned with the recommendations of the District Integrated Transport Plan.
	10.3. Electricity	10.3.1. Assist ESKOM with the identification and prioritization of electrification projects; 10.3.2. Engage ESKOM about the provision of electricity in all areas that have been earmarked for agri-processing, agriculture, tourism and potential commercial centres; 10.3.3. Provide / upgrade of electricity in all development nodes; 10.3.4. Develop an Electricity Master Plan for the municipality	Spatial development proposals should be aligned with the bulk infrastructure investment plans Eskom and the municipality. Future expansion and growth areas should also be informed by the availability and capacity of existing electrical infrastructure networks.
	10.4. Solid Waste Management	10.4.1. Improve refuse removal services in the CBD and other municipal economic nodes; 10.4.2. Facilitate development of an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)	The volume of waste generated in the municipality necessitates that the land requirements of this land use component be considered in future spatial development proposals.
ANCHOR PROJECTS			
11. Initiate development of Anchor Projects	11.2. Undertake feasibility studies on potential anchor projects	Undertake feasibility studies on: 11.2.1. Traditional Hub 11.2.2. St Augustine Spring Water Project; 11.2.3. Hotel Resort Project; 11.2.4. Airstrip Development; 11.2.5. Further Education & Training Centre; 11.2.6. Stone crushing plant	Map projects



3.2 BIOPHYSICAL ANALYSIS

3.2.1 Topography and Runoff

The attached thematic map illustrates the topography and runoff of the Nquthu Local Municipality. The mean elevation (m above sea level) ranges from 689 above sea level, to 1,551m above sea level. The largest part of the Municipality is relatively even, with a decline in altitude on the eastern border towards the White-Mfolozi River, as well as on southern border of the municipality towards a number of arterial rivers. Only Nondweni is situated on the lower lying areas, whilst most of the settlements are situated in the western areas of the Municipality.

There are many perennial rivers and streams that join the major rivers. Drainage within the Nquthu LM occurs mainly in the following rivers:

- Bloed River
- Buffels River
- Nondweni River
- Ngwebini River
- Batshe River

3.2.2 Slope Analysis

The slope analysis of Nquthu Local Municipality is summarized in Table 4.1 below and clearly depicted on the attached thematic map. The slope analysis study indicates that the majority of the project area (48.14%) is characterized by slopes that are “Flatter than 1:20”. Approximately 27.94% of the area’s topography has a slope character “Between 1:20 - 1:10” while 8.26% of the project area is characterised by slopes “Between 1:7.5 - 1:5”. Steep slopes are thus not a critical inhibiting factor in the spatial development of Nquthu LM.

Table 3.2: Slope Analysis

Slope Analysis	Area (Ha)	Percentage of Total Area
Flatter than 1:20	93309,65	48,14%
Between 1:20 - 1:10	54145,90	27,94%
Between 1:10 - 1:7.5	15474,36	7,98%
Between 1:7.5 - 1:5	16011,59	8,26%
Between 1:5 - 1:3	13167,43	6,79%
Steeper than 1:3	1706,50	0,88%
Total Area	193815,43	100,00%

Data Source: Own Calculation



3.2.3 Water Catchment Areas

A Water Management Area (WMA) is an area established as a management unit in the National Water Resource Strategy within which a catchment management agency will conduct the protection, use, development, conservation, management and control of water resources.

In determining a Water Management Area, the National Water Act prescribes that the Minister must take into account:

- Watercourse catchment boundaries
- Social and economic development patterns;
- Efficiency consideration; and
- Communal interests within the area in question.

As illustrated in the attached thematic map, there are 2 Water Management Areas in Nquthu Municipality, which is the Thukela WMA which covers 112322.9ha (57.25% of municipality) and the Usutu to Mhlathuze 83902.8ha (42.77% of municipality). It should be noted, that these two WMAs have now been amalgamated into 1 WMA which is the Pongola- Mtamvuna WMA. According to the National Water Resource Strategy, the advantages of amalgamated WMAs is as follows:

- Management of integrated water systems, which were previously split across the WMAs, will be much easier
- Scarce technical skills can be better distributed between institutions
- Stronger revenue streams will give rise to more sustainable institutions
- Establishment of the CMAs can be achieved in a shorter time
- Larger CMAs can more easily cooperate and coordinate on regional, provincial and international levels as a result of being more substantial

The major rivers for the Pongola- Mtamvuna WMA include the Pongola, Mhlathuze, Mfolozi, Mkuze, Thukela, Mvoti, Umgeni, Umkomazi, Umzimkulu and Mtamvuna. The primary drainage regions are V and U and the tertiary drainage regions are W11 to W13, W20, W31 to W32, W41, W45, and the portions of W42, W43, W44, W57 and W70. Further, the Nquthu Municipality comprise of the following quaternary catchments, W12E, and Portions of V32H, V33A, V33B, V33C, V33D, W21D, W21F and W21G. Quaternary catchments are the principal water management units in South Africa. Catchments are a basic hydrological unit. The quaternary catchment is the basic unit for water resource management in South Africa.

3.2.4 Protected and Conservation Areas

As indicated in the attached thematic map, there are 2 protected areas within the Nquthu Local Municipality which fall under the Provincial Nature Reserve Category. The Isandlwana covers 780.7ha (0.4% of municipality) of land and the Ntinini Training Centre covers 747.2ha (0.38% of municipality). Isandlwana is located in Ward 4 and the Ntinini Training Centre is located in Ward 14.

According to the Protected Area Management Plan, The Isandlwana Heritage Reserve is strategically situated in the midst of well-known Anglo-Zulu war and Anglo-Boer war sites of central KwaZulu-Natal. It is situated approximately 15 km directly south of the town of Nqutu and



approximately 47 km south east of Dundee. The reserve was first proclaimed as a National Monument in 1969, several further proclamations led to the latest proclamation as a nature reserve in terms of the Protected Areas Act. Although the reserve was initially proclaimed for its historical and cultural importance it also conserves portions of the KwaZulu-Natal Highland Thornveld and the Thukela Thornveld. It is also important to note that recent discovery of new invertebrates species are a good indication of the important and potentially undiscovered biodiversity present in the reserve (Ezemvelo, 2015).

Isandlwana Heritage Reserve also forms part of a corridor that includes Ntinini Nature Reserve to the North East and Ophathe Nature Reserve which is a broad scale landscape corridor that links Ophathe Nature Reserve, Ntinini Nature Reserve and Chelmsford. This corridor is also called the Chelmsford corridor and links two of the main corridors namely the Berg Corridor and the Northern Interior Corridor. As illustrated on the attached thematic map, the Chelmsford Corridor traverses Wards 4 and 14 of Nquthu Local Municipality (Ezemvelo, 2015).

3.2.5 Biodiversity

3.2.5.1 Vegetation types

The Nquthu Local Municipality is characterised by 12 vegetation types as illustrated on the attached thematic map. According to Table 3.1, the most dominant vegetation type within the municipality is the “KwaZulu-Natal Highland Thornveld” which covers approximately 35.72% of the municipal area whilst the “Income Sandy Grassland” covers an area of approximately 29.36%.

Table 3.3: Vegetation Types

Vegetation Type	Area	Percentage
Alluvial Wetlands	6596,71	3,36%
Eastern Mistbelt Forests	14,51	0,01%
Freshwater Wetlands	728,39	0,37%
Income Sandy Grassland	57620,19	29,36%
KwaZulu-Natal Highland Thornveld	70096,48	35,72%
Low Escarpment Moist Grassland	2078,41	1,06%
Midlands Mistbelt Grassland	1562,63	0,80%
Northern KwaZulu-Natal Moist Grassland	24467,65	12,47%
Northern Zululand Sourveld	19,95	0,01%
Thukela Thornveld	16104,20	8,21%
Thukela Valley Bushveld	8847,06	4,51%
Zululand Lowveld	8093,35	4,12%
Total	196229,51	100,00%

Source: Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, 2016

As illustrated on the attached thematic map, the KwaZulu-Natal Highland Thornveld occurs within the central parts of the project area whilst the Income Sandy Grassland occurs mainly in the Northern and North Western sections of the Nquthu Municipality. The Northern KwaZulu-Natal Moist Grassland and Alluvial Wetlands are dispersed throughout the Municipality.



3.2.5.2 Conservation Status

The conservation status of the Nquthu Local Municipality is indicated in the table below and on the attached thematic map. As indicated, there are no critically endangered areas within the Nquthu Municipality. There is a small portion (0.92%) in the Eastern section of the Nquthu LM that is regarded as Endangered. The majority (49.57%) of the municipality has a conservation status that is Vulnerable. These areas can be found in the Southern and Central portions of the municipality. Approximately 49.52% of the municipality has a conservation status that is Least Threatened is found throughout the municipality.

Table 3.4: Conservation Status

Conservation Status	Area	Percentage
Endangered	1796,22	0,92%
Least Threatened	97169,11	49,52%
Vulnerable	97264,17	49,57%
Total	196229,50	100,00%

Source: Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, 2016

3.2.6 **Freshwater Ecosystem Protected Areas (FEPAs)**

Freshwater Ecosystem Protected Areas (FEPA's) according to the Water Research Council are strategic spatial priorities for conserving freshwater ecosystems and supporting sustainable use of water resources. Freshwater ecosystems refer to all inland water bodies whether fresh or saline, including rivers, lakes, wetlands, sub-surface waters and estuaries. FEPAs are often tributaries and wetlands that support hard-working large rivers, and are an essential part of an equitable and sustainable water resource strategy. FEPAs need to stay in a good condition to manage and conserve freshwater ecosystems, and to protect water resources for human use (Water Research Council).

3.2.6.1 Wetlands

According to the National Water Act (1998), a wetland is defined as "Land which is transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface, or the land is periodically covered with shallow water, and which land, in normal circumstances, supports or would support vegetation typically adapted to life in saturated soil". As illustrated on the attached thematic map, there are numerous FEPA wetlands scattered throughout the Nquthu Local Municipality, but are mostly located in the eastern and north eastern parts of the municipality. The total land area covered by these wetlands are approximately 9508.95ha and represents 4.84% of the total land area of the municipality.

3.2.6.2 Rivers and streams

As illustrated on the attached thematic map, there are a number of perennial rivers and streams within the Nquthu LM. According to the data supplied by the Department of Water and Sanitation, there are approximately 18 FEPA (Freshwater Ecosystem Protected Areas) Rivers that are located within the Nquthu LM. All of the rivers have a Class B (Largely Natural) Present Ecological State. Class B is characterised as been Largely natural with few modifications as there may have been small changes in natural habitats and biota however, the ecosystem functions are essentially



unchanged. The FEPA perennial rivers and streams occurring within the Nquthu LM are depicted in the Table below:

Table 3.5: FEPA Rivers

Name of River	Type	Location	Length (KM)	Present Ecological Status (PES)
Bloed	Perennial River	Western Section	32.85	Largely Natural
Buffels	Perennial River	Western Section	75.84	Largely Natural
Hoqo	Perennial River	Western Section	14.03	Largely Natural
Jojosi	Perennial River	Northern Section	7.18	Largely Natural
Mvunyane	Perennial River	Northern Section	9.73	Largely Natural
Batshe	Perennial River	Western Section	25.93	Largely Natural
Nondweni	Perennial River	Central	53.84	Largely Natural
Ngwebini	Perennial River	Central	19.87	Largely Natural
Vuwankala	Perennial River	Central	19.53	Largely Natural
White Mfolo	Perennial River	Eastern Section	14.9	Largely Natural
Nsubeni	Perennial River	Eastern Section	6.45	Largely Natural
Ntini	Perennial River	Eastern Section	32.25	Largely Natural
Nsuze	Perennial River	Eastern Section	5.85	Largely Natural
Ngxobongo	Perennial River	Central	24.89	Largely Natural
Mangeni	Perennial River	Southern Section	20.66	Largely Natural
Gubazi	Perennial River	Southern Section	20.21	Largely Natural
Nsongeni	Perennial River	Southern Section	2.85	Largely Natural
Sibindi	Perennial River	Western Section	0.27	Largely Natural

Data Source: Chief Directorate, Surveys and Mapping

The noted water courses within the Nquthu LM, are subject to periodic flooding depending on the rainfall and subsequent runoff at any point in time, either within or upstream of the specific catchment area. Therefore, in terms of the National Water Act, as well as other applicable development legislation, these areas are subject to a 1:100 year flood line restriction as far as any form of formal development is concerned.

3.2.7 Geology and topography

3.2.7.1 Geology

The Nquthu Local Municipality is characterised by 7 geology types as illustrated on the attached thematic map. The most dominant geology type within the Nquthu Local Municipality is Arenite which accounts for 34.02%. Tillite covers 17.96% of the municipality whilst Shale covers 16.07%.



Table 3.6: Geology

Geology	Hectares	Percentage	Description of Rock Type	Soil Profile	Implications for Spatial Development
Arenite	66748,60	34,02%	Arenite is a sedimentary rock. These rocks are formed when weathered grains are consolidated into rock via consolidation and cementation. Typically occurs along the coastlines of Southern Africa within the sand deposits.	Arenites usually occur within recent sand deposits forming local harder zones. Weathering will result in a sandy material consisting of medium sized quartz grains. The residual material is seldom deeper than 1m.	Cause harder zones within recent coastal deposits and may vary from a rock-like material to soft soil. Very low groundwater yields are typical and it is used as a construction material after washing to get rid of the high salt content.
Basalt	5221,24	2,66%	Basalt is a dark-colored, fine-grained, igneous rock composed mainly of plagioclase and pyroxene minerals.	It most commonly forms as an extrusive rock, such as a lava flow, but can also form in small intrusive bodies, such as an igneous dike or a thin sill.	Basalt is used for a wide variety of purposes. It is most commonly crushed for use as an aggregate in construction projects. Crushed basalt is used for road base, concrete aggregate, asphalt pavement aggregate, railroad ballast, filter stone in drain fields, and may other purposes. Basalt is also cut into dimension stone. Thin slabs of basalt are cut and sometimes polished for use as floor tiles, building veneer, monuments, and other stone objects.
Dolerite	26294,60	13,40%	Dolerite is an intrusive igneous rock. It is usually a dark coloured, fine-grained rock occurring mainly as dykes and sills in the sedimentary strata of the Karoo, but also in a wide range of other rock types such as granite.	There are 3 types of weathering depending on the climate. In the western drier parts disintegration takes place resulting in a gravelly soil. In the semi-arid regions, some minerals decompose to a sandy soil. In the wet eastern parts, all the primary minerals are susceptible to decomposition to a clayey soil. The clays are usually red in colour and may be quite thick.	The clayey soils are expansive and may cause damage to foundations. Dolerite is an excellent construction material and especially the slightly weathered varieties in the west of the country are used as road stone. The unweathered rock is widely used as concrete aggregate in road and dam construction. Care should be taken against the rapid weathering types, which may break down rapidly (days/months).
Granite	21674,74	11,05%	Granite is a very well-known igneous rock, which forms some of the oldest rocks on Earth (3.5 billion years). Granite forms when magma intruded into the Earth's crust to crystallize in an isolated environment, which causes the rock to be coarse-grained. This rock consists of minerals like quartz, plagioclase and alkali feldspar.	In humid areas silty sand or clayey silt forms, which is mica rich with quartz grains. These soils are dispersive (highly erodible) and have a high permeability. Core stone development and an uneven bedrock topography may occur. In some areas, e.g. Halfway House, a collapsible grain structure may develop.	Slope instability is frequent when it is saturated- which means that the ground can flow easily downhill. It is a high erodible soil. The core stones can cause problems in the placing of foundations such as piles. A collapsible grain structure may cause damage to structures if proper foundation measures are not implemented. Both the soils and the rock are widely used as aggregates for roads and concrete.



Greenstone	9505,34	4,84%	<p>Greenstone is a tough, dark altered basaltic rock that once was solid deep-sea lava. It belongs to the greenschist regional metamorphic facies.</p> <p>In greenstone, the olivine and peridotite that made up the fresh basalt have been metamorphosed by high pressure and warm fluids into green minerals: epidote, actinolite or chlorite, depending on the exact conditions. The white mineral is aragonite, an alternative crystal form of calcium carbonate (its other form is calcite).</p>	Greenstone consists of shallow, somewhat poorly drained soils formed in loamy till overlying sedimentary bedrock on ground moraines and post glacial lake shores.	Greenstones generally yield good materials for roadmaking, including the all-important wearing surface which must use a stone with a sufficiently good Polished Stone Value to minimize the risk of skidding. Slightly weathered or rotted greenstone can be used for the base course of roads, but the freshest rock is reserved for the wearing course.
Shale	31533,85	16,07%	<p>Shale is a sedimentary rock consisting of silt and clay sized particles and with visible layering (fissile) as opposed to a mudstone that is massive. Shale always occurs within a succession of coarse-grained sandstone alternating with fine-grained shale (mudrock). The most widespread occurrence is in the Karoo strata which covers 75% of the central subcontinent.</p>	Shale weathers to a clayey soil, which may have expansive characteristics depending on the original mineralogy of the soils from which the shale formed. In some areas, the shales are weathered to great depths. The soils are usually highly erodible.	The unweathered rock is soft to very soft with properties similar to over consolidated clay. The rock mass is impermeable and the rock may be of the rapid weathering (slaking) type, which break up after exposure to the atmosphere. If the rock mass is dipping at an angle, slopes are usually unstable and movement may take place along bedding planes. If the original clay was of the expansive types, then the rock and the residual soils will be expansive and may cause damage to structures. Weathered and unweathered shale is the main source for brick-making material.
Tillite	35251,30	17,96%	<p>Tillite is a clastic sedimentary rock, formed by the burial and subsequent hardening of a glacial till. The component particles are unsorted and may be of any size including large boulders.</p>	Its content may vary from clays to mixtures of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders. This material is mostly derived from the subglacial erosion and entrainment by the moving ice of the glaciers of previously available unconsolidated sediments. Bedrock can also be eroded through the action of glacial plucking and abrasion and the resulting clasts of various sizes will be incorporated to the glacier's bed.	



3.2.8 Climate

3.2.8.1 Rainfall

The mean annual rainfall for Nquthu varies from 919mm in the southeast to 646mm in the southwest, while the northern and central areas receive in the region of 738mm.

3.2.8.2 Temperature

According to the Nquthu IDP, the mean annual temperature is 16.70C, with warm to hot summers experiencing a mean maximum of 23.20C, but reaching 25.70C along the Buffalo River.

3.2.9 Climate change

As the dominant driver of biodiversity loss by the end of the 21st century (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005), climate change impacts, such as increased severity and unpredictability of droughts, storms, and floods, and altered rainfall patterns, higher temperatures and higher evaporation and transpiration will place more pressure on biodiversity assets and ecosystems. Increased spread of diseases, increased fire risk and spread of exotic species are amongst the secondary impacts of climate change placing increased pressure on biodiversity. As a result, biodiversity and ecosystem support areas need to be managed in such a way that their resilience to extreme events is maintained and enhanced. Resilience enables ecosystems to absorb both expected and unforeseen change, in order to retain ecological functioning (Cadman, Petersen, Driver, Sekhran, Maze, & Munzhedzi, 2010).

The healthier and more biodiverse an ecosystem, and the better the maintenance of biodiversity patterns, connectivity and ecosystem processes, the more resilient the biodiversity and ecological support areas will be to climate change impacts. As a result, biodiversity planning and management needs to take account of the findings of climate change risk assessments (Laros & Jones, 2010). Ecological corridors and habitat buffer areas are important mechanisms for maintaining ecological networks, allowing plants and animals to migrate, disperse and adapt to the pressures of changing habitat conditions and climate (Cadman, Petersen, Driver, Sekhran, Maze, & Munzhedzi, 2010).

3.2.9.1 Impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services

The White Paper on the National Climate Change Response (DEA, 2011a) details the following findings regarding the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services in South Africa:

- Biodiversity: impacts of climate change
 - Up to 30% of endemic species may be at an increasingly high risk of extinction by the latter half of this century if climate change is unmitigated.
 - Marine ecosystems and species are at risk from changes in water temperature, ocean acidification and changes in ocean current.
 - Changes in rainfall patterns and temperatures, and rising atmospheric carbon dioxide levels could shift the distribution of terrestrial biomes with many implications for species diversity, ecosystem processes such as wildfires, and critical ecosystem services such as water yield and grazing biomass.



- Increasing frequency of extreme rainfall events will influence runoff quality and quantity in complex ways, significantly affecting the marine and estuarine environment. Reduced water flow will increase the salinity of estuaries, affecting the breeding grounds and nursery areas of many marine species. Coastal estuaries will also be vulnerable to long-term sea-level rise.
- Rising atmospheric carbon dioxide has poorly known direct effects on ecosystems. It may be increasing the cover of shrubs and trees in Grassland and Savannah Biomes, with mixed effects on biodiversity and possible positive implications for carbon sequestration.
- Additional stresses to biodiversity resulting from climate change include wildfire frequency (which appears to already show climate change-related increases in the Fynbos Biome), and the prevalence of invasive alien species. These stresses combined with reduced and fragmented habitats will further increase the vulnerability of biodiversity to climate change.
- Water resources: impacts of climate change
 - Based on current projections South Africa will exceed the limits of economically viable land-based water resources by 2050. The adequate supply of water for many areas can be sustained only if immediate actions are taken to stave off imminent shortages. The water sector must balance the allocation of limited water resources amongst major users (agriculture, domestic urban use and industry), whilst addressing the need to ensure fair access to water for all South Africa's people as well as a sufficient ecological allocation to maintain the integrity of ecosystems and thereby the services they provide.
 - Rainfall is expected to become more variable, with an increase of extreme events such as flooding and droughts resulting in a much more variable runoff regime.
 - Increased rainfall intensity will exacerbate scouring in rivers and sedimentation in dams, potentially impacting on water supply and treatment infrastructure.
 - Higher temperatures, combined with higher carbon dioxide levels, will contribute to increased growth of algae as well as faster evaporation rates negatively impacting water resources.
 - Downscaled climate modelling suggests that the western and interior parts of the country are likely to become drier, and the eastern parts of the country wetter.

3.2.9.2 Mitigation of climate change impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services

The climate change impact mitigation strategies proposed in the White Paper on the National Climate Change Response (DEA, 2011a) and which have relevance to activities at a municipal level, include the following:

- Biodiversity: mitigation of climate change impacts
 - Conserve, rehabilitate and restore natural systems that improve resilience to climate change impacts or that reduce impacts. For example, mangrove forests reduce storm surge impacts and riparian vegetation and wetland ecosystems reduce the potential impact of floods.
 - Opportunities to conserve biodiversity and extend the conservation estate through the development of carbon off-set programmes to be actively developed.



- Expand the protected area network (in line with the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy) where it improves climate change resilience, and manage threatened biomes, ecosystems, and species in ways that will minimise the risks of species extinction.
- Encourage partnerships for effective management of areas not under formal protection, especially freshwater ecosystem priority areas, critical biodiversity areas, ecological support areas and threatened ecosystems.
- Enhance existing programmes to combat the spread of terrestrial and marine alien and invasive species, especially in cases where such infestations worsen the impacts of climate change.
- Water resources: mitigation of climate change impacts
 - Integrating climate change considerations in the short-, medium- and long-term water planning processes across relevant sectors such as agriculture, industry, economic development, health, science and technology.
 - Ensuring that water adaptation measures are managed from a regional perspective given the transboundary nature of our major rivers.
 - Implementing best catchment and water management practices to ensure the greatest degree of water security and resource protection under changing climatic conditions and, in particular, investment in water conservation and water demand management.
 - Exploring new and unused resources, particularly groundwater, re-use of effluent, and desalination.
 - Reducing the vulnerability and enhancement of the resilience to water-related impacts of climate change in communities and sectors at greatest risk.

3.2.10 Challenges and Opportunities: Biophysical

OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All opportunities to link remaining habitat fragments with dispersal corridors, or to link different dispersal corridors with each other, should be utilized. ● No development should be tolerated within the 1:100 year floodline, or on slopes steeper than 18 degrees. This will not only reduce flood risk, but will enable riparian areas to function as dispersal corridors as well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Land availability will continue to act as a major constraint to conservation. ● Illegal hunting or poaching may cause severe pressure on protected areas, therefore should be strictly controlled. ● Land invasion cause the destruction of remaining habitat patches of land which has been subjected to low intensity use, therefore should be prevented. ● The lack of land management practices is leading to extensive land degradation.



3.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

The analysis component of the spatial development framework considered information available from a variety of sources including the latest Integrated Development Plans of the Nquthu Local Municipality and that of the Umzinyathi District Municipality, relevant sector plans (e.g. Local Economic Development Strategy, Disaster Management Plan, etc.), information contained in the KwaZulu-Natal Spatial Development Framework, KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Growth and Development Plan, Umzinyathi District Growth and Development Plan, official data from Statistics SA, and various other secondary data sources. The information and analysis presented in the subsequent sections revealed that there are some inconsistencies and shortcomings in the data and statistics used in different reports and documents, specifically for population data. For the purposes of consistency and comparability, official data from Statistics SA was used as point of departure in the subsequent sections. Alternative data sources were used in instances where official data was not available or where more recent information is available from alternative data sources.

One of the shortcomings of many Spatial Development Frameworks is that it only considers the future spatial development of an area in isolation with no interaction with its surrounding areas. The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform Spatial Development Framework Guideline document also specifically require that the SDF of a municipality must be aligned with the SDF's of neighbouring municipalities. The data in the subsequent sections (where relevant) thus also provides a comparative analysis with surrounding local municipalities within the district, and/or with the aggregate data for the Umzinyathi District.

3.3.1 Population figures, projections and spatial distribution

According to the census data, the total population for the Nquthu LM in 2001 was 168 997 and decreased to 165 307 in 2011. This implies that the Nquthu LM experienced a negative growth rate of 0.2% per annum between 2001 and 2011. The total population of the uMzinyathi District increased by 30 419 people from 480 420 in 2001 to total of 510 839 in 2011. This represents a modest average annual population growth rate of 0.6% per annum for the district.

Table 3.7: Population Composition

Municipal Area	Population					
	2001	% of UZDM population 01	2011	% of UZDM population	Population growth 2001-2011	Annual growth 2001-2011 (%)
Endumeni LM	51099	10.6	64862	12.7	13763	2.7
Nquthu LM	168997	35.2	165307	32.4	-3690	-0.2
Msinga LM	168031	35.0	177577	34.8	9546	0.6
Umvoti LM	92293	19.2	103093	20.2	10800	1.2
Umzinyathi LM	480420	100.0	510839	100.0	30419	0.6

Data Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011.



As indicated on the attached population distribution map the highest population concentrations are located along a east-west axis (from Hlati Dam in the west to Nondweni in the east) and a north-south axis from Ngolokodo in the north through Nqutu and further southwards. As indicated on the meso-zone population density map these are also the most densely populated settlements are located around Nqutu and the settlements immediately north and south of Nqutu with densities generally in excess of 15 persons per hectare in these settlements. The population density of most of the settlements in the northern half of the municipality is between 8 and 15 persons/ha, while the vast majority of settlements in the eastern parts and southern half of the municipality have very low densities generally less than 4 persons/ha.

3.3.1.1 Population growth projections

Population and household growth is one element that determines the long-term demand for goods and services. Based on historical population figures from 1996 to 2011, a trend analysis was done for the Nquthu Municipality by the Umzinyathi District (uMzinyathi District SDF, 2015). Accordingly, curves were fitted to the data and were selected based on the best correlation coefficient that could be determined through the least squared method. The following polynomial expression were determined and used to project population figures up to 2025 for the Municipality (Nquthu Local Municipality SDF, 2015).

Table 3.8: Growth Expectations

Local Municipality	Growth Expression	R – squared value
Nquthu	$y = 0.5083x^3 - 117.42x^2 + 2735.5x + 154392$	0.9845

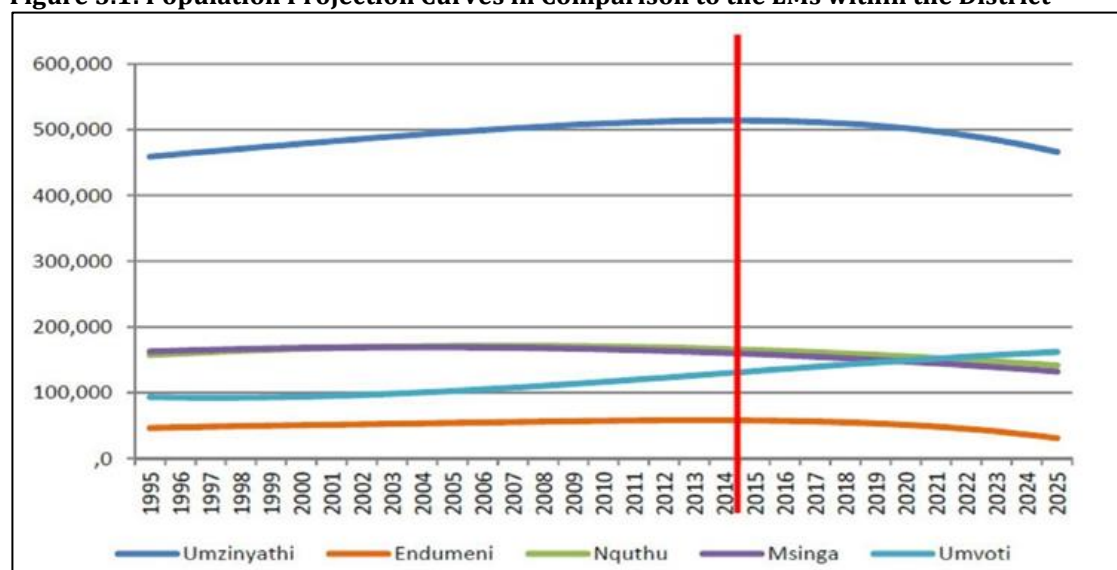
This equation that was calculated was then used to project historical data as shown in the next graph based on the population projections below.

Table 3.9: Population Projections

LM	1995	2005	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2025
Nquthu LM	157 419	171 510	168 551	167 464	166 200	164 763	155 073	141 495



Figure 3.1: Population Projection Curves in Comparison to the LMs within the District



Data Source: uMzinyathi District SDF

As per the Census 2011 data, it is noted that the number of households within the Municipality is 31,612 with 19,997 agricultural households. The average household size is 5.1 with 60.1% of all households are female headed. Household growth was projected in the same way as population. As per the uMzinyathi SDF, the household growth expressions for each Municipality [derived from the historical data], is shown below.

Table 3.10: Household Growth

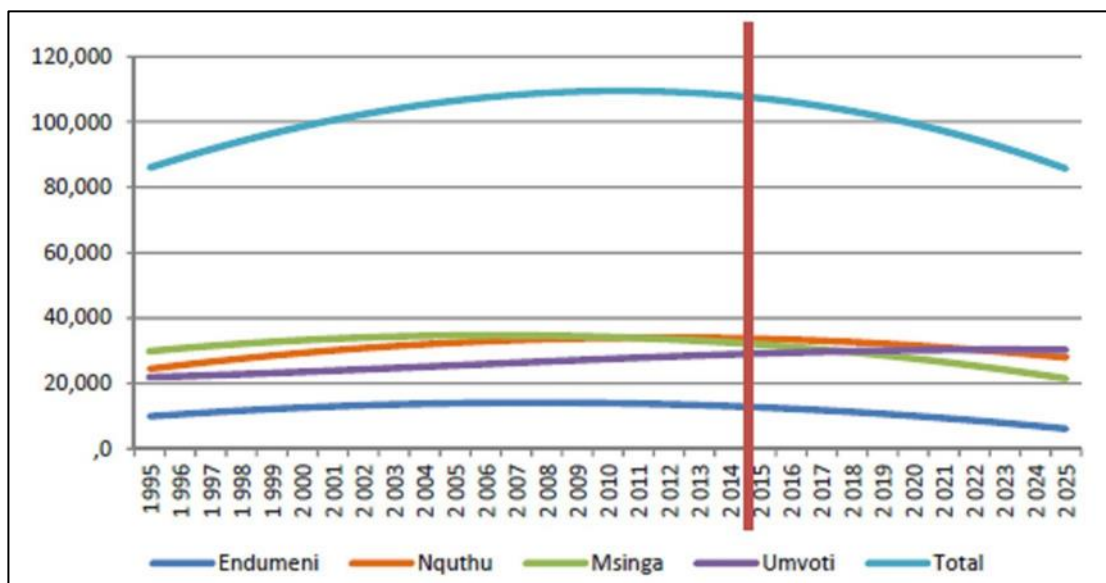
Local Municipality	Growth Expression	R – squared value
Nquthu	$y = -34.444x^2 + 1217.9x + 23228$	0.9975

The next table shows the household projections based on the trend analysis.

Table 3.11: Estimated and Projected Number of Households

LM	1995	2005	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2025
Nquthu	24 411	32 457	33 990	33 934	33 808	33 614	31 609	27 882

Figure 3.2: Household Growth



The estimates shown in the table below was derived from the population and households estimates in the previous sections sourced from the uMzinyathi SDF. Household sizes are relatively high but it is not exceptional for a rural environment. All estimates show a small increase in household sizes. This is based on the assumption that there are no structural changes in the population.

However, should the higher levels of migration materialize, it might imply that they absorb more males, which are not necessarily attached to an existing household. This implies more single-person households, which might then lower the average household size. The increase is however material to any spatial planning.

Table 3.12: Household Size with Projections

LM	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2025
Nquthu	4.96	4.94	4.92	4.90	4.91	5.07

3.3.2 Age and gender structure

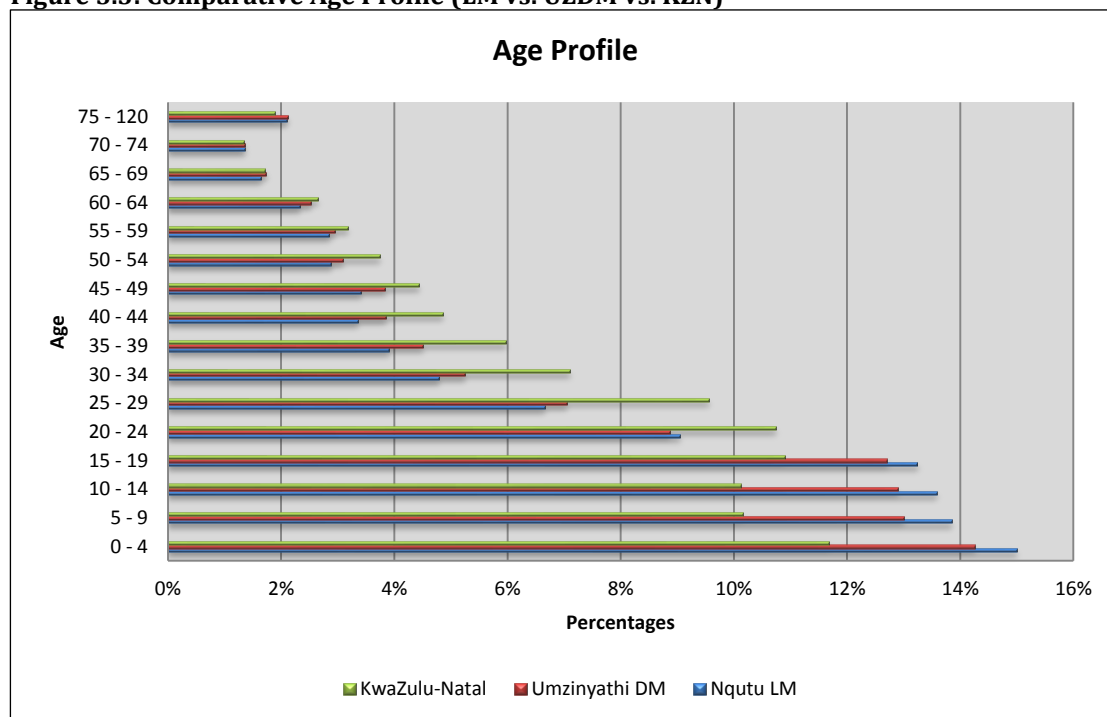
The age profile for the Nquthu LM indicates that 56% of the population is younger than 19 years and a further 20% are between the ages of 20 and 34 years. A total of 19% of the population fall in the age category of 35 – 64 years, while only 5% of the total population of the Nquthu LM are older than the age of 65 years. Important to note is that the settlements with the highest proportion of population in the economically active age categories between 20 and 65 years of age is concentrated in Nquthu and the settlements north and east of Nquthu along road P54 and P36-2 (see attached thematic map).

The age profile of the uMzinyathi district population is also dominated by young people in the age categories younger than 19 years of age. The proportion of the district population in these age



categories is significantly higher (53%) than the comparative provincial level figure of 43%. Similarly, the proportion of the population in the economically active age category from 20 to 65 is notably lower (42%) compared to the overall provincial figure of 52%.

Figure 3.3: Comparative Age Profile (LM vs. UZDM vs. KZN)

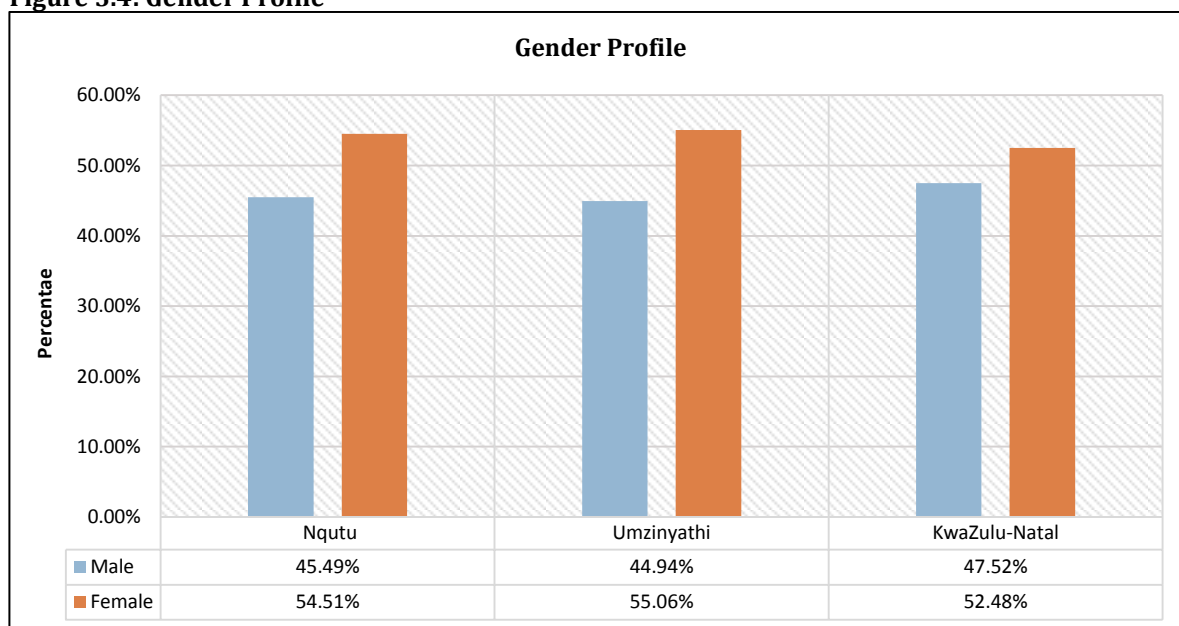


Data Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011

According to the census, the Nquthu LM population structure is female dominated (54.51% female population). One of the potential explanations for this pattern may be the high levels of unemployment and discouraged work seekers in these areas resulting in significant numbers of the male population seeking employment in other areas of real or perceived economic activity and providing remittances to the rest of the remaining households. This is also supported by the household head statistics indicating that in 2011 as much as 60% of household heads in Nquthu were female. The spatial patterns of the gender structure of the population at individual settlement level is depicted on the attached thematic map. This map indicates that most of the settlements with a high proportion female population (in excess of 55%) is located throughout the municipality, especially the area between Nquthu and Isandwana.

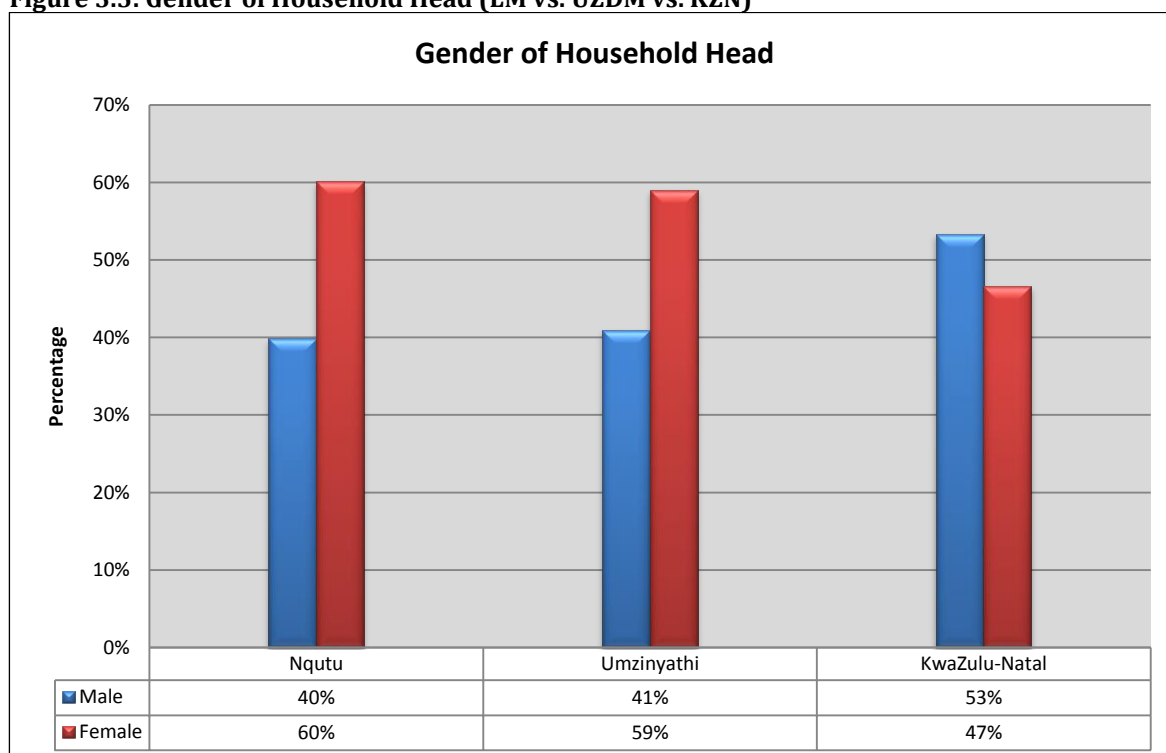


Figure 3.4: Gender Profile



Data Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011

Figure 3.5: Gender of Household Head (LM vs. UZDM vs. KZN)



Data Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011



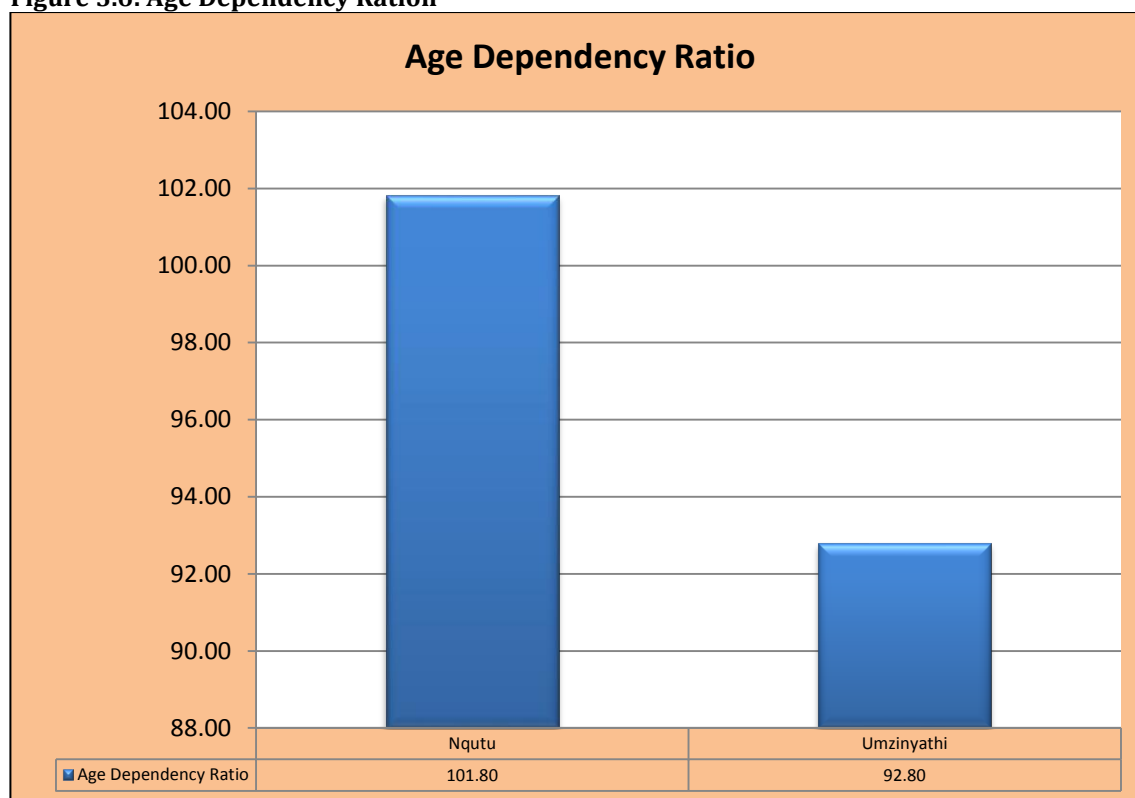
3.3.3 Dependency Ratios

3.3.3.1 Age Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio is the proportion of population of non-economically active age (younger than 20 years and older than 65 years), expressed as a ratio to the population between 20 and 65 years of age. Higher ratios indicate higher number of persons in the non-economically active age category relative to each person in the economically active age range. As per 2011 Census, the age dependency ratio within Nquthu is 101.8, which is higher than the overall district age dependency ratio of 92.8.

A high dependency ratio can cause serious problems, if a large proportion of a government's expenditure is on health, social security & education, which are most used by the youngest and the oldest in a population. The fewer people of working age, the fewer the people who can support schools, retirement pensions, disability pensions and other assistances to the youngest and oldest members of a population, often considered the most vulnerable members of society.

Figure 3.6: Age Dependency Ratio



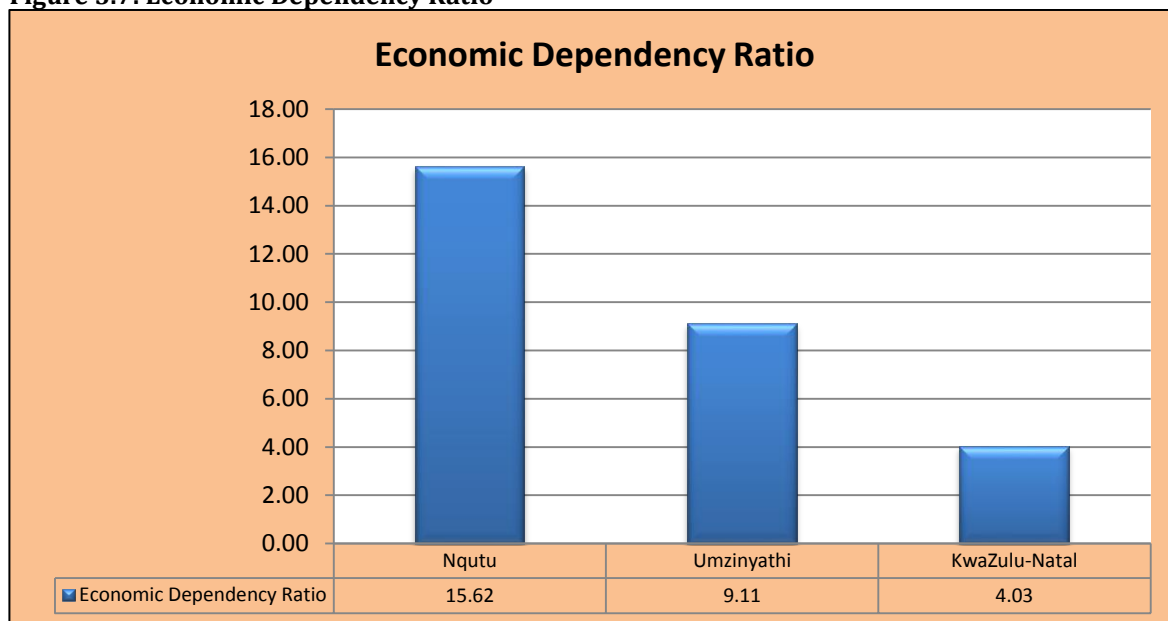
Data Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011

3.3.3.2 Economic Dependency Ratio

The economic dependency ratio is the ratio between the non-economically active population (children, pensioners, house wives), unemployed and discouraged work seekers on the one hand and the employed population on the other hand. Higher ratios indicate a higher number of people dependent on each employed person. As per Census 2011, the economic dependency ratio within Nquthu was 15.62, which is much higher than the 9.11 of the District. The provincial economic dependency ratio is 4.03.



Figure 3.7: Economic Dependency Ratio



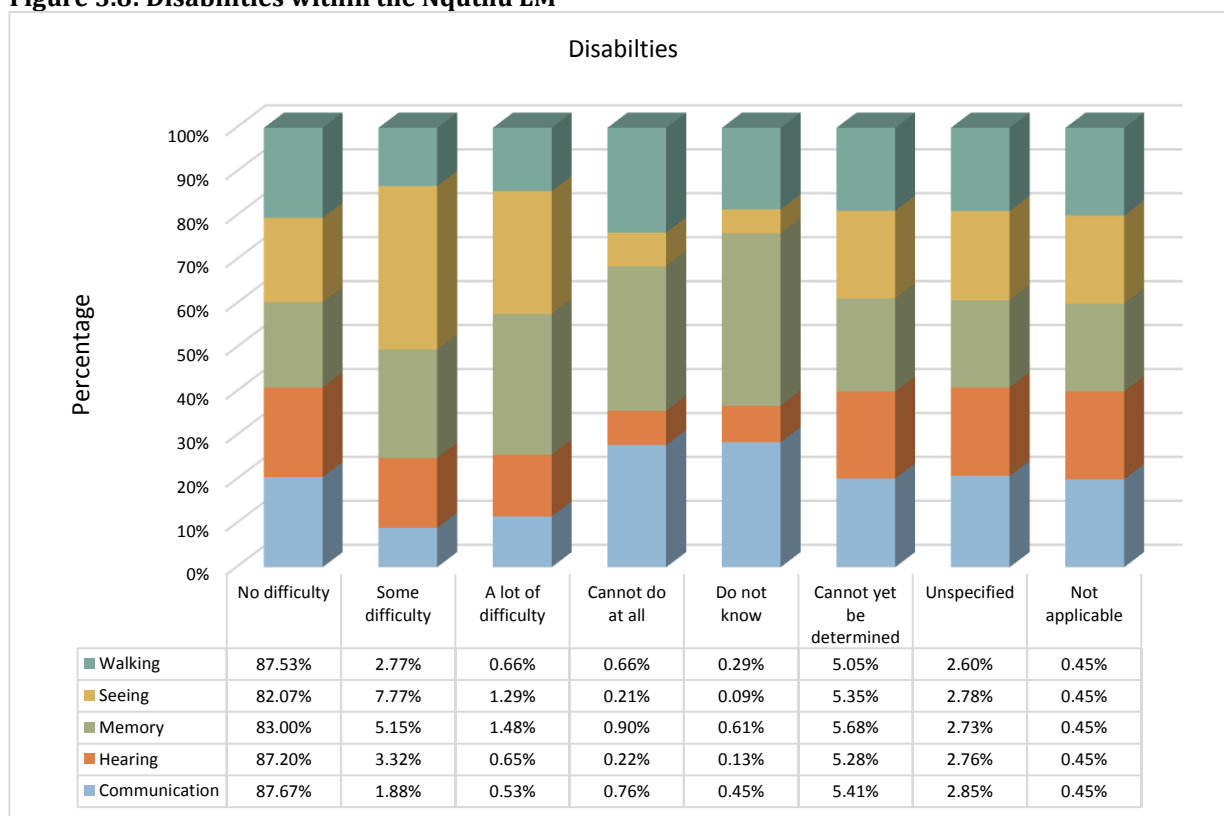
Data Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011

3.3.4 Disability

As indicated in the Figure below, there is a small percentage of the population that have some form of a disability. Approximately 9.06% of the Nquthu LM population have difficulty seeing whilst 6.63% have difficulty remembering. Approximately 3.43% have difficulty walking, whilst 0.66% cannot walk at all. Approximately 3.97% have difficulty hearing whilst 0.22% have no hearing.



Figure 3.8: Disabilities within the Nquthu LM



Data Source: StatsSA, Census 2011

Table 3.13: Level of Disability

Type of Disability	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	A lot of difficulty	annot function	Undetermined	Yet to be determined	Unspecified	Not Applicable	Total
Communication	144 932	3103	882	1265	737	8940	4709	737	165 307
Memory	137 204	8521	2442	1495	1016	9383	4508	737	165 307
Self-Care	123 719	4808	1554	3771	1810	24098	4809	737	165 307

Data Source: StatsSA, Census 2011

Based on the figures mentioned above, it may be difficult for some people to access public buildings and utilize public facilities. Therefore, it is necessary to identify locations for development which will allow easy movement and access for those that are physically challenged. It is also imperative to establish a school for the challenged, as there currently is no school for the disabled in the municipality.



3.3.5 Migration

The interprovincial breakdown of net migration (the difference between total in-migrants and total out-migrants) is outlined in Table 3.13. This information indicates that a total of 2 113 664 persons migrated between provinces over the period 2001 to 2011. Gauteng received the most in-migrants (914 483), followed by the Western Cape (312 013). The total number of in migrants to KwaZulu-Natal was 179 090. The Eastern Cape had the most out-migrants (452 971) to other provinces over this period, followed by Gauteng (367 223) and Limpopo (366 796). The total number of out migrants from KZN over this period was 279 891. These figures imply that only three provinces recorded positive net migration between 2001 and 2011 namely Gauteng (547 260), the Western Cape (192 000) and the North West (30 214). Kwazulu-Natal experienced a negative net migration of 100 801 people.

Table 3.14: Interprovincial migration 2001 to 2011

		Province of destination										Net migration
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total	
Western Cape		-	32 390	9 103	5 085	10 444	5 344	49 310	4 676	3 661	120 013	192 000
Eastern Cape		162 380	-	6 717	17 569	81 381	30 575	129 523	14 342	10 484	452 971	-346 452
Northern Cape		17 669	2 955	-	6 836	4 615	10 775	15 208	3 361	2 006	63 425	-9 678
Free State		12 150	7 220	6 827	-	7 854	21 715	71 949	9 730	4 888	142 333	-54 843
KwaZulu-Natal		25 631	19 160	2 293	10 709	-	9 852	177 639	28 087	6 520	279 891	-100 801
North West		7 609	3 658	16 229	8 869	5 472	-	92 470	8 706	13 294	156 307	30 214
Gauteng		68 574	33 493	8 591	29 171	49 235	72 386	-	57 481	48 292	367 223	547 260
Mpumalanga		7 725	3 275	1 755	3 960	12 511	10 969	103 345	-	21 165	164 705	-1 214
Limpopo		10 275	4 368	2 232	5 291	7 578	24 905	275 039	37 108	-	366 796	-256 486
Total		312 013	106 519	53 747	87 490	179 090	186 521	914 483	163 491	110 310	2 113 664	-

Note: Excluding Outside South Africa, Do not know and unspecified

Data Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011

The census data did not include specific questions on the reasons why individuals migrate. However, the quarterly labour force survey of the period July to September 2012 included a module on migration, where interprovincial migration was measured for the five years prior to the survey. Migrants in this survey were also asked to report the main reason why they migrated. This was the first time in the QLFS where reasons were asked why people move and this module was not



included again in any subsequent rounds of this survey. Although the sample size of the labour force survey is too small to analyse the provincial migration flows in detail, it does however provide important general national patterns and trends. Table 3.15 shows the number of interprovincial migrants and the reasons why they migrated. Just over 53% of the approximately 1.2 million individuals who moved from one province to another in the five years prior to the QLFS Q3:2012 gave labour market related reasons as the main motivating factor.

Table 3.15: Number of interprovincial migrants and distribution of reasons why they moved

Reasons of migration	Number in thousands	Percent
To work	382	30.3
Looking for work	207	16.4
To live with relative	146	11.5
Other	134	10.6
Family moved	117	9.3
School	109	8.6
Job transfer	57	4.5
Marriage	46	3.6
To start a business	28	2.2
Adventure	23	1.9
Divorce	10	0.8
Look for land for farming	4	0.3
Total	1263	100.0

Source of data: QLFS Q3:2012

* Labour market related reasons

Labour market related reasons include work (30,3%), looking for work (16,4%), job transfer (4,5%), to start a business (2,2%) and look for land for farming (0,3%). This implies that most people move for labour market related reasons and thus the impact of migration on the labour market is significant.

With regards to the uMzinyathi District, it is evident that though the communities migrate from uMzinyathi District Municipality they still remain within the Province of KwaZulu-Natal (uMzinyathi IDP, 2016).

Table 3.16: Migration Patterns

	uMzinyathi	Nquthu	Endumeni	Msinga	uMvoti
Western Cape	756	126	255	198	174
Eastern Cape	2055	516	489	558	495
Northern Cape	2529	618	342	1014	552
Free State	927	135	531	78	180
KwaZulu Natal	478713	157449	57372	168426	95466
North West	933	246	177	294	219
Gauteng	5625	2346	1245	1443	591
Mpumalanga	1290	408	369	312	198



Limpopo	669	180	156	216	117
Outside SA	2130	357	765	276	732
Unspecified	9288	2193	999	3792	2301
Not Applicable	5919	735	2154	966	2061

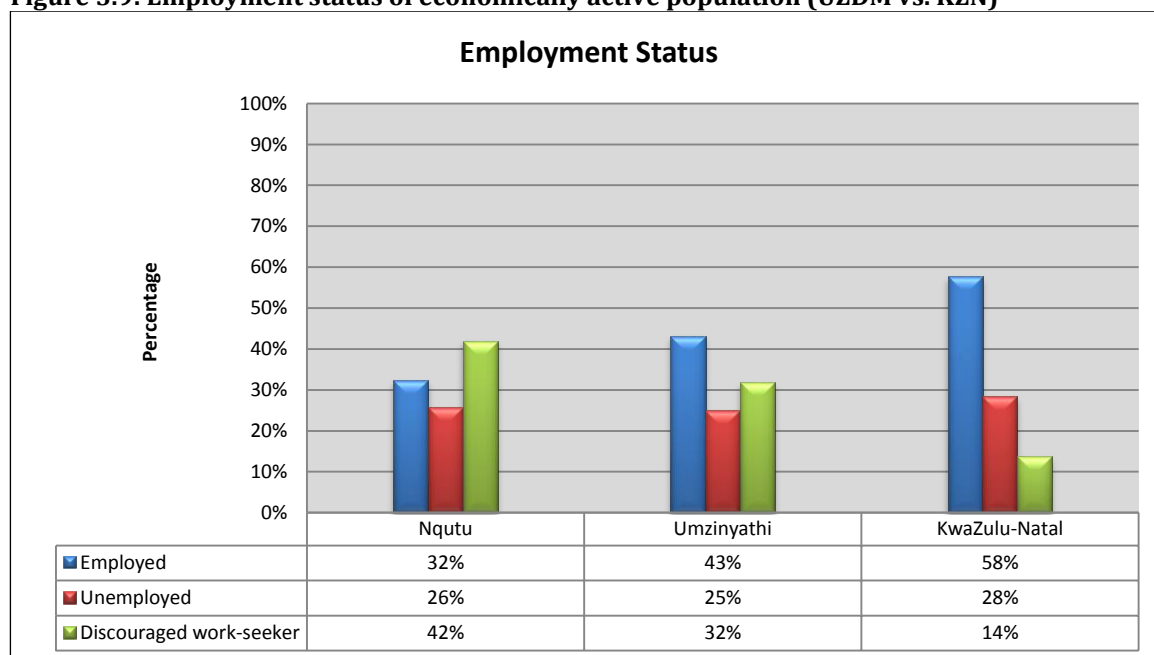
uMzinyathi IDP, 2016

3.3.6 Employment status

The comparative employment status of the economically active population at local, district and provincial is outlined in Figure 3.9. Approximately 32% of the Nquthu Local Municipality are employed, 26% are unemployed and 42% are discouraged workers

The unemployment rate of 25% in District is surprisingly somewhat lower than the overall provincial rate of 28%. However as indicated earlier, a significant proportion of households are female headed which may imply that a substantial proportion of the economically male population may have migrated (either permanently or temporarily) to areas of perceived better access to economic opportunities. This aspect may have contributed to this lower than expected unemployment rate.

Figure 3.9: Employment status of economically active population (UZDM vs. KZN)



Data Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011

The information on the attached thematic map indicates that the highest unemployment rates (between 50% and 70%) at individual settlement level is prevalent in the north western parts of the municipality located generally north of Nqutu and Hlati Dam settlements and south of Ngolokodo. A very distinctive factor depicted on the thematic map analyzing discouraged workseekers is the very high proportion (in excess of 40%) of the economically active population classified as discouraged workseekers in settlements across the entire study area. This reflects a situation where the majority



of the unemployed population have effectively given up actively seeking employment and resigned to the dire economic conditions prevailing in the area.

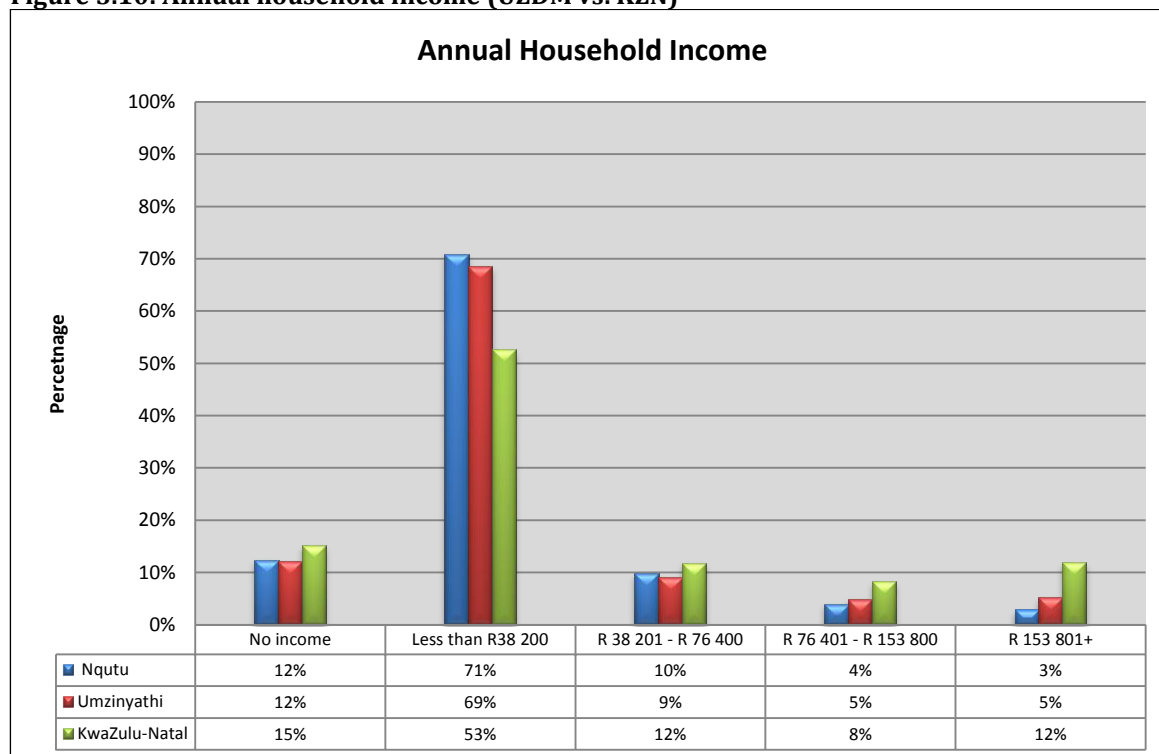
The informal sector map also indicates that a high proportion of the population (more than 30%) are employed in the informal sector in many settlements across the LM, especially the northern and north-western parts of the municipality.

3.3.7 Income and Poverty

As indicated in Figure 3.10 approximately 71% of households in the Nquthu LM earn less than R38 200 annually. Conversely only 3% of the Nquthu LM households earn more than 153 801 per annum.

As illustrated below this low annual household income patterns are clearly prevalent across the entire district. This information indicates that the proportion of households in Nquthu LM earning less than R38 200 per annum (71%) and within the Umzinyathi district (69%) is significantly higher than comparative overall provincial figure of 53%. The proportion of higher income earning households at provincial level (12%) is also more than double the 5% at district level.

Figure 3.10: Annual household income (UZDM vs. KZN)



Data Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011

Individual monthly income is reflected on the attached thematic map. The majority of settlements with a household income of R1600 per month or less is located in the central and southern parts of the municipality.

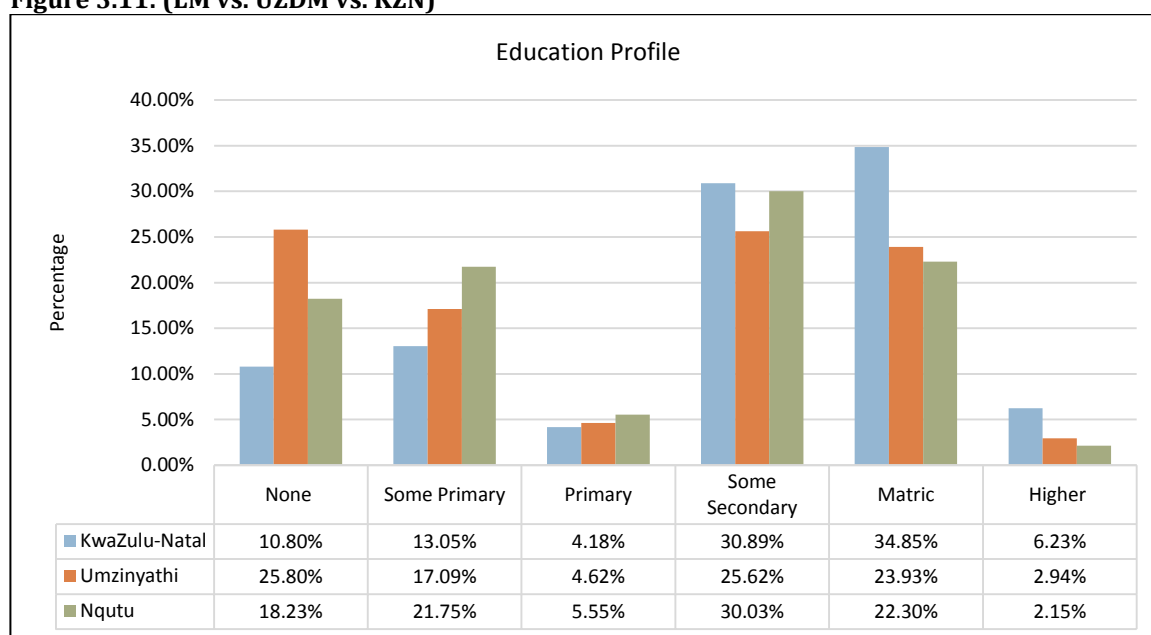




3.3.8 Education Profile

The 2011 education profile of the Nquthu LM is illustrated in Figure 3.11. These figures illustrate the education levels of individuals over the age of 20 years and therefore falling into the economically active categories of the population. According to the figures, approximately 18.23% of the population in the Nquthu LM have not undergone any form of schooling. The figures further also indicate that 30.03% of the population within the Nquthu LM completed some form of secondary school, 22.30% completed matric and only 2.15% had the opportunity of furthering their education. The Province has a much higher completion rate for matric as 34.85% of the population completed matric as compared to the Municipality (22.30%) and District (23.93%).

Figure 3.11: (LM vs. UZDM vs. KZN)



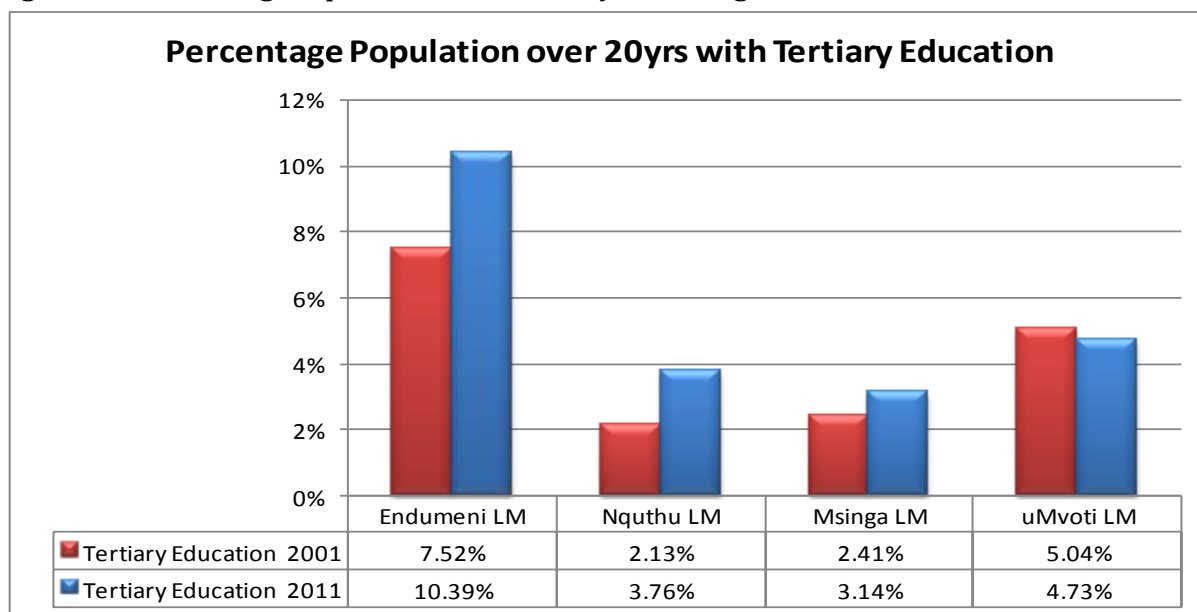
Data Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011

As indicated on the attached thematic map individual settlements with high levels of the population without any forms of education (more than 15%) are mostly located in the central, eastern and north-eastern parts of the municipality.

The percentage population within the Nquthu Municipality with tertiary education has only increased slightly from 2.41% in 2001 to 3.14% in 2011.



Figure 3.12: Percentage Population older than 20yrs with Higher Education



Data Source: 1) Statistics SA, Census 2011
2) Statistics SA, Census 2001

3.3.9 Access to Schools

According to the “CSIR guidelines for the provision of social facilities in South African Settlements”, the access distance of a secondary school is 5km. As indicated in the attached map and table below, approximately 92% of existing households have access to a secondary school within a 5km radius.

Table 3.17: Access to Secondary School Facilities

Radius	Household Structures within Buffer	Percentage of Household Structures within Buffer
1.5 KM	11 010	34%
3KM	22 929	72%
5KM	29 493	92%

Data Source: Own Calculations from Stats SA, Census 2011

There are however, a number of households that do not have access to a secondary school within a 5km radius. These households are located in a portion of Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and 10.

It should be noted that the same distance applies to primary schools, i.e. 5km radius. As indicated in the attached map and table below, approximately 94% of existing households have access to a primary school within a 5km radius. Unfortunately, a larger number of households in Wards 1, 4 and 5 do not have access to primary schools within a 5km radius.



Table 3.18: Access to Primary Schools

Radius	Household Structures within Buffer	Percentage of Household Structures within Buffer
1.5 KM	16 847	53%
3KM	27 058	85%
5KM	30 147	94%

Data Source: Own Calculations from Stats SA, Census 2011

3.3.10 HIV/AIDS

HIV/Aids affect businesses in terms of labour productivity and declining demand. It also has huge social cost factors in terms of the provision of effective education, health and social services (uMzinyathi SDF, 2015).

According to the uMzinyathi District Health Plan (2015/2016), HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of the uMzinyathi District is relatively lower than most districts at 24% as against the KZN prevalence (39.5%), there is still high prevalence in the of HIV/AIDS in the female population (uMzinyathi District Health Plan).

The Nquthu sub district received a High Transmission Area (HTA) Mobile Vehicle from Head Office. The HTA Mobile provides services to the Nquthu long and short distance Taxi Rank, Mthashana FET College and Sakhisizwe Nursing School.

3.3.11 Regional space economy

Chapter 8 of the NDP dealing with the transformation of human settlements and the national space economy identified the following specific key points that are of the relevance to the space economy of the study area:

- Respond systematically, to entrenched spatial patterns across all geographic scales that exacerbate social inequality and economic inefficiency.
- In addressing these patterns, we must take account of the unique needs and potentials of different rural and urban areas in the context of emerging development corridors (at various scales).
- The state will review its housing policies to better realise constitutional housing rights, ensure that the delivery of housing is to be used to restructure towns and cities and strengthen the livelihood prospects of households.
- Active citizenship in the field of spatial development will be supported and incentivised through a range of interventions including properly funded, citizen-led neighbourhood vision and planning processes and the introduction of social compacts from neighbourhood to city level.



- Planning in South Africa will be guided by a set of normative principles to create spaces that are liveable, equitable, sustainable, resilient and efficient, and support economic opportunities and social cohesion.

3.3.12 Local Economy

According to the uMzinyathi SDF, the biggest contributor to the District's economy is government (17%) and manufacturing (17%). They are followed by business services (15%), trade (14%), and surprisingly low (given the rural character agriculture (11%). The weakest sectors are utilities, construction, and mining. One should note that community services only constitute 8% of GVA if government is reported separately. These two categories are usually analysed together as the aspects are significant in this regard. Firstly, 25% of the total economy is focused on community and government services but, secondly, only a third of this is directed at community service delivery and two thirds goes towards sustaining government as an institution.

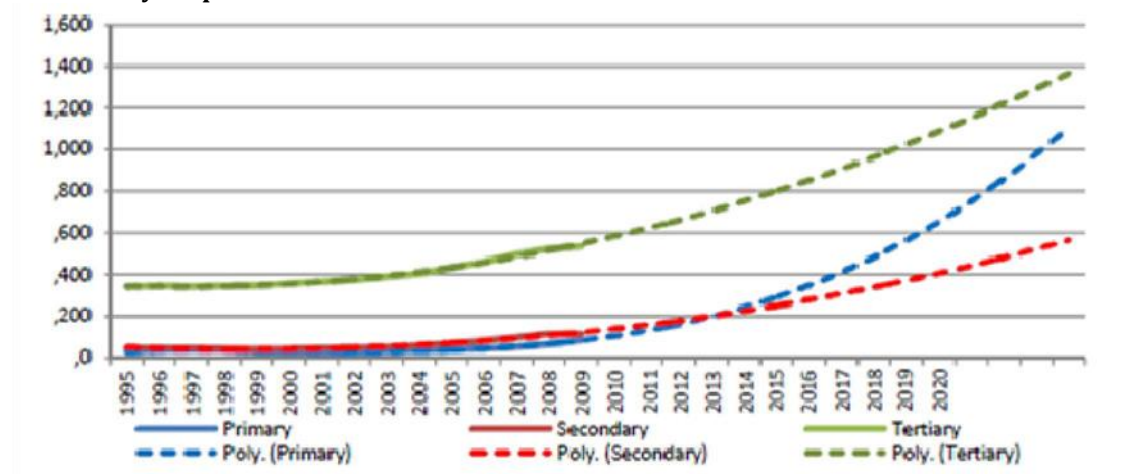
As the next table shows, the DM and LMs within the district (including Nquthu) are, when compared to the national economy, strong in agriculture, community and government services

Figure 3.13: Basic/Non- basic ration measured at National Level

	Agriculture	Mining	Manufacturing	Utilities	Construction	Trade	Logistics	Business services	Community services	Government
Kwazulu-Natal	0.86	0.15	1.20	0.61	1.10	1.01	1.24	0.93	1.10	0.99
Umkhanyakazi	1.93	0.23	0.91	0.58	1.01	0.95	0.87	0.51	1.29	1.23
Endumeni	1.49	0.45	0.85	0.99	1.68	0.87	1.00	0.46	1.09	1.49
Nquthu	1.47	0.20	0.71	0.12	0.55	1.22	0.70	0.52	1.12	1.62
Msinga	1.40	0.07	0.81	0.31	1.76	0.79	1.40	0.39	1.34	1.45
Umvoti	2.57	0.15	1.05	0.57	0.46	0.98	0.65	0.59	1.45	0.84

According to the Umzinyathi SDF, Nquthu shows potential for growth in the primary sector. The tertiary sector will maintain its current growth tendencies while there might be a slowdown in the growth in the secondary sector. The average growth of the GVA per sector over the assessment period was 5.5%.

Figure 3.14: Nquthu Projected Changes in GVA Per Sector- GVA1995 to 2025 (R'million) in 2005 base year prices



The change in GVA at mesozone level depicted on the attached thematic map clearly illustrates that the only meaningful growth in GVA since 2001 occurred in the area immediately surrounding Nquthu.

3.3.13 Areas of need identified

A minimum level of living (MLL) refers to the minimum capital needs to sustain a lifestyle at a predetermined standard. This differs from province to province, as living costs varies for different areas. The KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Government annually prepares a Deprivation Index which ranks municipalities in terms of their comparative levels of deprivation. The index is a composite of several elements which includes:

- Income Levels
- Employment
- Health
- Education
- The Living Environment, and
- Crime

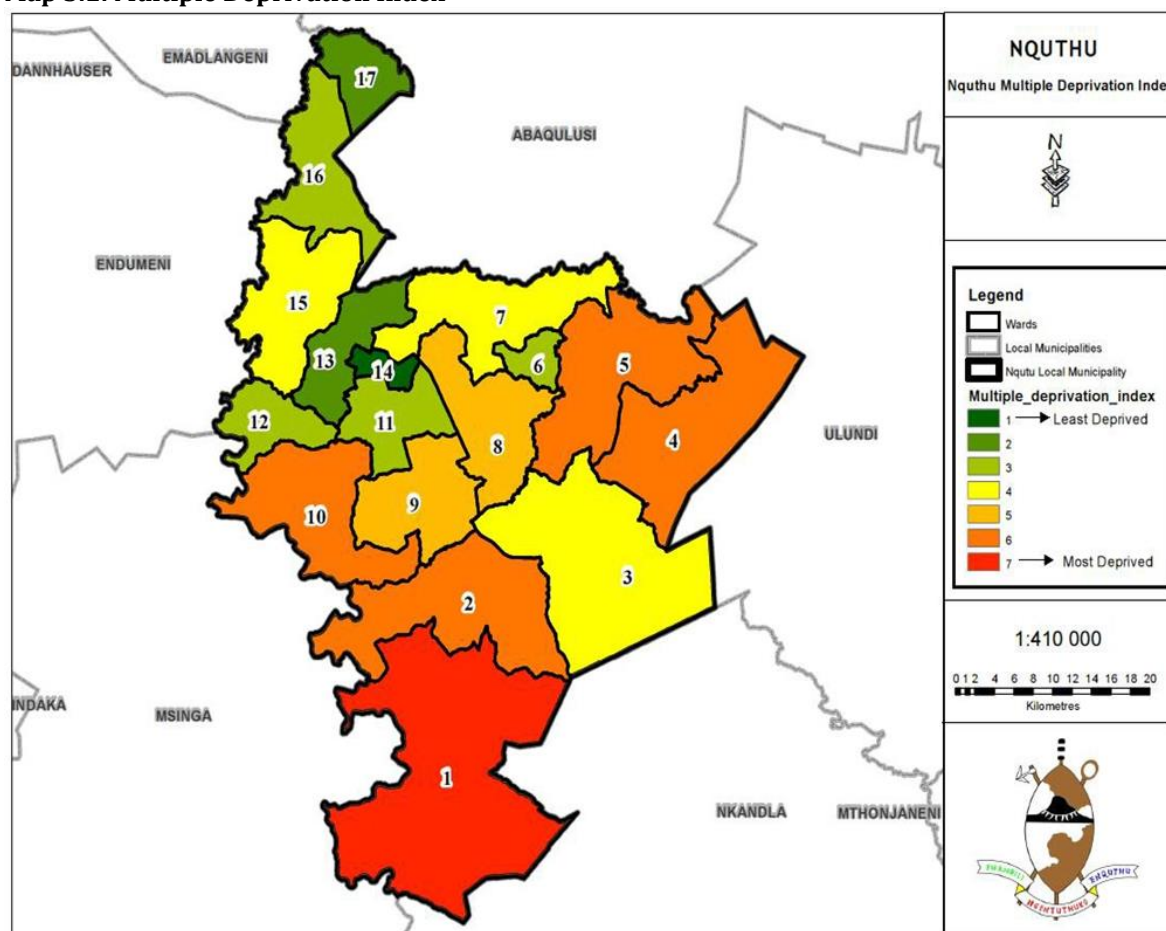
The Multiple Deprivation Index for Nquthu Local Authority is depicted on the figure below. The southern parts of the municipality are the worst off with a visible gradual improvement in living conditions towards the northern parts of the municipality.

The most deprived wards are Wards 1, 2, 4, 5 and 10 as depicted on the figure below. A study which classified municipal wards in terms of poverty levels was conducted to form the basis of the National Strategy on Poverty. This was done before the below Deprivation Levels were calculated, and most probably before Ward 5 was included within Nquthu LM from Ulundi Local Municipality. The consequence thereof is that despite what the below figure depicts, the war on poverty is only conducted in wards 1, 2, 8, 9, and 10. It becomes obvious, when looking at the corridors map, that the most deprived wards correspond with the least access to movement corridors, and can

therefore not utilise the economic advantages that is being offered by the thoroughfares. It also seems as if the southern parts of Nquthu are more agriculture orientated, whilst the economics drivers in the northern areas around Nquthu is trade and commerce. From a regional perspective it is important to note that the Multiple Deprivation Index for the northern areas of Nkandla LM (situated directly to the south of Nquthu), depicts the same picture as for the southern areas of the Nquthu LM.

Note: The new revised indexes are yet to be calculated as per new ward boundaries.

Map 3.1: Multiple Deprivation Index



Source: Nquthu IDP 2012 Review

3.3.14 Challenges and opportunities: Socio Economic

OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities to decrease adult illiteracy through the provision of adult basic education and training services and facilities, especially in the central rural parts of the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The very large proportion of adult illiterate population in the municipality limits the economic development potential and successful implementation of LED strategies in the municipality.



OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 42% of the economically active workforce has given up in terms of searching for employment. Very large percentage of the municipality is reliable on social grants as their only income source. Low illiteracy levels imply that the transfer of knowledge and skills relating to more environmental sustainable livelihood practices may be compromised. Very limited proportion of population with tertiary education who can assist in the implementation of new sustainable technologies and strategies in the municipality.

3.4 BUILT ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS

3.4.1 Overall settlement pattern and land tenure

The population density of the municipality is generally low and densities in excess of 30 persons/ha is limited to some of the larger settlements such as Nqutu and Nondweni. The density of settlements in the central parts of Nquthu LM, especially in the areas surrounding Nquthu town is notably higher (from 8 up to 30 persons/ha) while the remainder of settlements in the peripheral parts of the municipality are very low at less than 2 persons/ha.

The extent and spatial distribution of tribal authority areas in the municipality is depicted on the attached thematic map and summarized in Table 3.19, which indicates that as much as 85.3% in the Nquthu LM forms part of traditional authority areas, a figure substantially higher than the overall district figure of 45.2%.

Table 3.19: Extent of Traditional Authorities

Local Municipality	Number of TAs	Total LM Area(ha)	Total TA Area (ha)	% of Municipality covered by TA
Nquthu Local Municipality	10	19 623	16738	85.30%
uMzinyathi District Municipality	19	85896	38792.3	45.16%

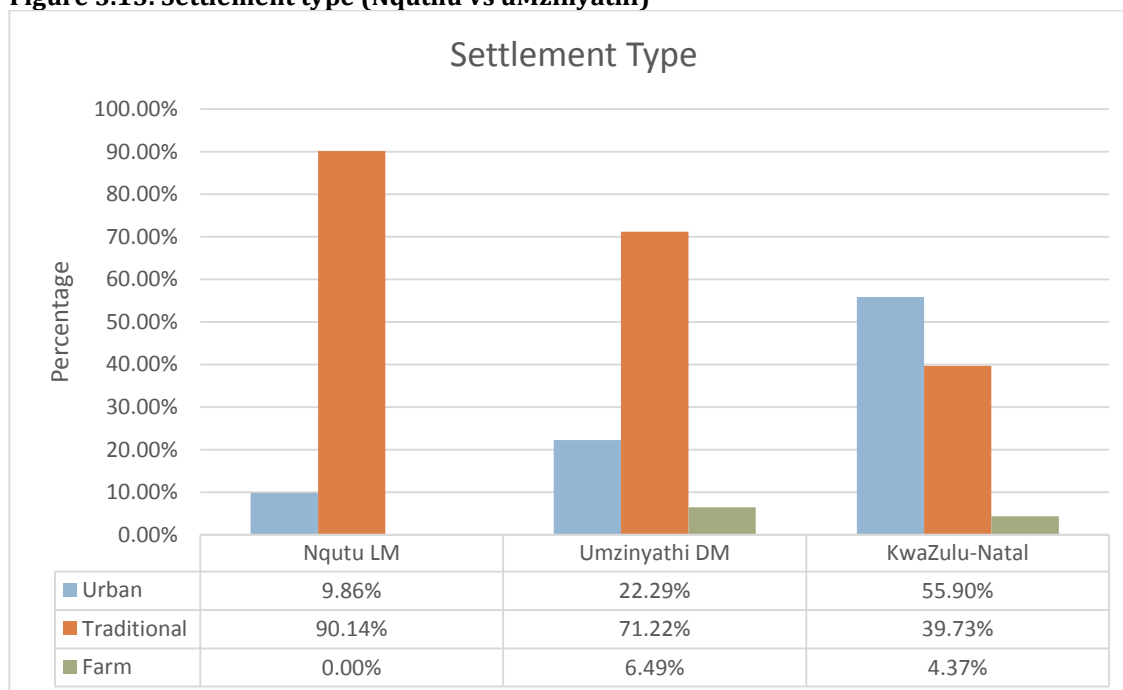
Data Source: Department of Rural Development and Land Reform

The settlement type for the Nquthu LM is depicted in Figure 3.15 below. As indicated, approximately 90.14% of the LM is categorized as Traditional. This figure is much higher than the DM which is



76.08%. Furthermore, approximately 9.02% of the LM and 19.27% have been categorized as “urban”.

Figure 3.15: Settlement type (Nquthu vs uMzinyathi)



Data Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011

Nquthu LM is not substantially affected by the general land reform issues such as land restitution and land redistribution since most of the land within the area falls under Ingonyama Trust. However, there is a need to address the land tenure rights of people who occupy state land in Nondweni and erf 100 Nquthu. Furthermore, as indicated on the attached thematic map, there are some areas in the East and central sections of the Municipality that are subject to re-distributional land claims and gazette restitutional land claims.

3.4.2 Land use and activity patterns/landcover

The total extent of the municipality is approximately 1964 km². The dominant landcover within the district is natural landcover (45.8%), agricultural uses and plantations (26.6%), and 20.3% described as various categories of degraded land.

The natural land cover is dominated by grassland (31.9% of municipal land area) mostly prevalent in the central and northern parts of the study area (see attached map) and bushland (6.2%) dominant in the southern parts of the municipality. A total of 26.6% of the municipal land area comprises of agriculture and plantations. The most dominant sub-categories is subsistence agriculture (24.9% of municipal land area) scattered across the entire municipal area, while commercial farming only accounts for 1.4% of the area in isolated pockets. Land degradation is a particularly severe problem, covering a total of 20.3% of the district land area and with more than 111 km² classified as areas of severe erosion, mostly concentrated in the northern parts of the study area. These areas of land erosion are generally also associated with areas of subsistence agriculture.



The majority of the built-up footprint of the district (84.1%) comprises of low density rural settlements. As indicated on the attached landcover map the settlement pattern is dominated by the dense settlements areas in around and Nqutu radiating outwards to smaller and lower density settlements along major transport routes.

Table 3.20: Landcover

Description	Nquthu Local Municipality	
	Area km ²	%
Plantation	8.2	0.42%
Sugarcane - commercial	0.11	0.01%
Subsistence (rural)	483.6	24.85%
Annual commercial crops dryland	26.26	1.35%
Sub-Total	518.17	26.63%
Degraded forest	0.01	0.00%
Degraded bushland (all types)	20.19	1.04%
Degraded grassland	263.48	13.54%
Old cultivated fields - grassland	0.48	0.02%
Erosion	111.62	5.74%
Sub-Total	395.78	20.34%
Built up dense settlement	17.62	0.91%
Golf courses	0.02	0.00%
Low density settlement	93.98	4.83%
KZN main & district roads	17.67	0.91%
Sub-Total	129.29	6.64%
Water natural	6.46	0.33%
Wetlands	4.15	0.21%
Water dams	1.93	0.10%
Sub-Total	12.54	0.64%
Forest	0.1	0.01%
Dense bush (70-100 cc)	100.55	5.17%
Bushland (< 70cc)	119.68	6.15%
Woodland	8.98	0.46%
Grassland / bush clumps mix	36.05	1.85%
Grassland	621.07	31.91%



Bare sand	2.15	0.11%
Bare rock	1.73	0.09%
Sub-Total	890.31	45.75%
Mines and quarries	0.02	0.00%
Sub-Total	0.02	0.00%
Total	1946.11	100.00%

Data Source: eZemvelo KZN Wildlife

3.4.3 Land degradation and habitat fragmentation

3.4.3.1 Afforestation

Afforestation is the planting of trees for commercial purposes, usually on land supporting non-forest veld types, e.g. grassland or fynbos. Afforestation utilizes approximately 8.2Ha (0.42%) of land in the Nquthu Local Municipality. As illustrated on the landcover map, small portion of forest plantations occur on the Western boarder of the Nquthu Municipality as well as in the Central, Northern and Eastern sections of the municipality.

3.4.3.2 Degraded land

Land degradation is a problem within the Nquthu LM. As illustrated on the attached thematic map, degraded land cover is broken down into 6 categories, namely:

- Degraded Forest
- Degraded Bushland
- Degraded Grassland
- Old Cultivated Fields- Grassland
- Old Cultivated Fields- Bushland
- Erosion

The most common form of land degradation in the Nquthu LM is Degraded Grassland as it covers 3.98% (99.89Ha) of municipal land and is scattered throughout the municipality, majority of which occurs in the Eastern, Western and Central portions of the Nquthu LM as indicated on the attached thematic map. The second most common form of degraded land is Degraded Bushland which covers 1.47% (36.98Ha) of municipal land, and occurs mostly in the Northern, Eastern and Southern portions of the Nquthu LM. Overall, degraded land covers 6.39% (160.46 Ha) of land within the municipality. Land erosion is a significant challenge in the municipality with as much as 111.62km² representing 5.74% of the total municipal land area classified as areas of serious erosion. These erosion areas are highly prevalent in the central and northern parts of the municipality and could impact on future spatial development in these areas.

3.4.3.3 Fragmentation index

Habitat fragmentation is the process by which habitat loss results in the division of large, continuous habitats into smaller, more isolated remnants. As illustrated on the attached thematic map, habitat fragmentation is most common with Dense Bush and Grassland. Dense Bush covers 15.67% (393.51Ha) of municipal land and is fragmented mainly in the Southern and Northern

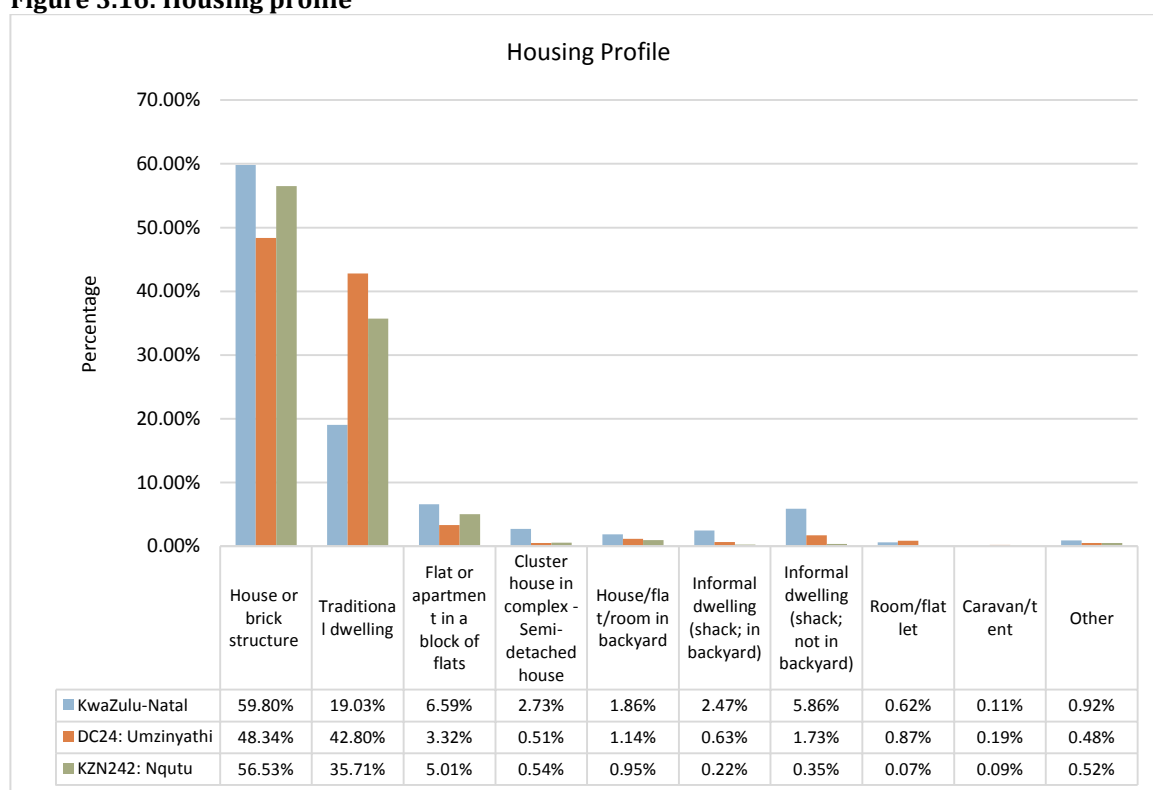


portions of the Nquthu LM. Grassland covers 13.90% (348.96Ha) of municipal land and is fragmented throughout the Nquthu LM.

3.4.4 Housing

Figure 3.16 below depicts the housing profile for the Nquthu LM, uMzinyathi DM and KZN. As indicated below, majority (56.53%) of the houses within the Nquthu LM are “House/Brick Structures”, this figure is comparatively higher than the Districts which is 48.34%. Traditional dwellings is the second highest housing type within the Nquthu LM as there are 35.71% of houses that fall within this category. This figure is relatively higher when compared to KZN (19.03%).

Figure 3.16: Housing profile



Data Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011

3.4.5 Health Facilities

The health facilities are categorised as Clinics and hospitals and are separately depicted on the attached thematic map. The Standards for provision of Health Facilities are sourced from the “CSIR guidelines for the provision of social facilities in South African Settlements”.

As indicated on the attached thematic, there is a total of 13 health facilities located within the Nquthu LM. These health facilities comprise of 12 clinics and 1 district hospital. It should also be noted that there are 3 mobile clinics that operate from the Charles Johnson District Hospital.



The attached map depicts clinics with an optimum distance of 2.5 km and a maximum distance of 10km. As per the “CSIR guidelines for the provision of social facilities in South African Settlements”, a primary health clinic needs to serve 90% of the population within a 5km radius. As indicated on the attached map and table below, the clinics in Nquthu only serve 60% of the existing households.

The municipality obviously does not conform to this standard. Facilities are fairly evenly spread throughout the municipality along main access routes, and provide largely equal access and level of service to the municipality.

Table 3.21: Access to Health Facilities

Radius	Household Structures within Buffer	Percentage of Household Structures within Buffer
2.5 KM	9 019	28%
5KM	19 050	60%
10KM	30 103	94%

Data Source: Own Calculation

As per the “CSIR guidelines for the provision of social facilities in South African Settlements”, a district hospital must be within a 30 km radius and serve approximately 300 000 – 900 000 people. As indicated on the attached thematic map, the district hospital serves approximately 90% of households within the Nquthu Municipality.

3.4.6 Libraries

As indicated on the attached thematic map, there are two libraries in the study area located in Nqutu and Nondweni respectively. As per the “CSIR guidelines for the provision of social facilities in South African Settlements”, the access distance of libraries should be between 8km and 10km. as indicated on the attached thematic map, only 44% of households have access to libraries within a radius of 10km.

Based on the population threshold (5 000- 70 000), it is recommended that an additional library be established, preferably in the central portion of the Nquthu LM.

Table 3.22: Access to Libraries

Radius	Household Structures within Buffer	Percentage of Household Structures within Buffer
8 KM	12 407	39%
10KM	14 004	44%

Data Source: Own Calculation

3.4.7 Police Services



Nquthu LM is serviced by three police stations, namely the Ekombe Police Station, Nondweni Police Station and the Nqutu Police Station. It should also be noted that the municipal area also falls within the service range of three other police stations.

As per the “CSIR guidelines for the provision of social facilities in South African Settlements”, the access distance police stations are 8km for urban areas, 15km for peri urban areas and 24km for rural areas. As indicated in the table below and attached thematic map, 79% of households are within a 15km radius from the police stations.

Table 3.23: Households within the Police Station Buffers

Radius	Household Structures within Buffer	Percentage of Household Structures within Buffer
5 KM	10 161	32%
10KM	18 776	59%
15KM	25 205	79%
20KM	29 134	91%

Data Source: Own Calculation

3.4.8 Community Halls

As indicated in the attached thematic map, there are 18 community halls present in the municipality, majority of which are located in the Northern sections of the Nquthu LM. As per the “CSIR guidelines for the provision of social facilities in South African Settlements”, the access distance for community halls is between 10km – 15km. As indicated in the map approximately 99% of households have access to community halls within a radius of 15Km.

Table 3.24: Access to Community Halls

Radius	Household Structures within Buffer	Percentage of Household Structures within Buffer
10 KM	30 539	96%
15KM	31 772	99%

Data Source: Own Calculation

3.4.9 Transportation Network

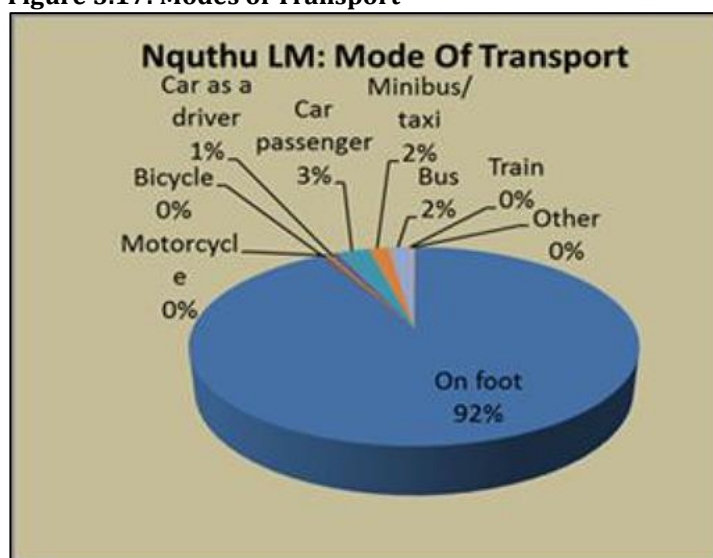
As indicated on the attached thematic map, the northern parts of the municipality are relatively well accessible via the existing road network, but the southern and eastern parts of the study area is poorly serviced by road infrastructure. Nquthu is strongly linked to the surrounding town of Dundee, Melmoth, Vryheid and Newcastle. Dundee is linked to Nquthu via a tarred road P36-1. The main transportation route through Nquthu Local Municipality is the P36-1 linking Ulundi and Newcastle/Dundee. Other important roads in the area are the P54 and P258 passing through the northern part of the Municipality.

The main thoroughfare is the P36-1 which traverses the Municipality in an east west direction, linking Nquthu with Endumeni Local Municipality (Dundee) in the West, and Ulundi Local Authority in the east. As mentioned above road access to the southern and eastern parts of the municipality is limited and therefore might contribute to the high levels of deprivation in these parts of the municipality.

3.4.10 Mode of Transportation

The largest portion of the Nquthu Population is pedestrianized (92% of the population). This implies first of all, the lack of funds to utilise public transport, or the lack of an adequate public transport system. This also relates to the remoteness of some of the areas, as no proper road infrastructure exists which allows taxis or buses to reach these remote areas. A third potential contributing factor is the very few well- maintained lower order roads that exist in the area.

Figure 3.17: Modes of Transport



Source: Nquthu SDF, 2015

Apart from the pedestrians, the most common modes of transport are private cars either as driver or passenger (4%); Minibuses (2%) bus (2%). A huge gap exist that needs to be addressed through municipal assistance. The SDF should aim to address these needs of the communities, by identifying possible transportation and connection routes, as well as inter modal transfer facilities which will ensure accessibility to all regions.

3.4.11 Water Services

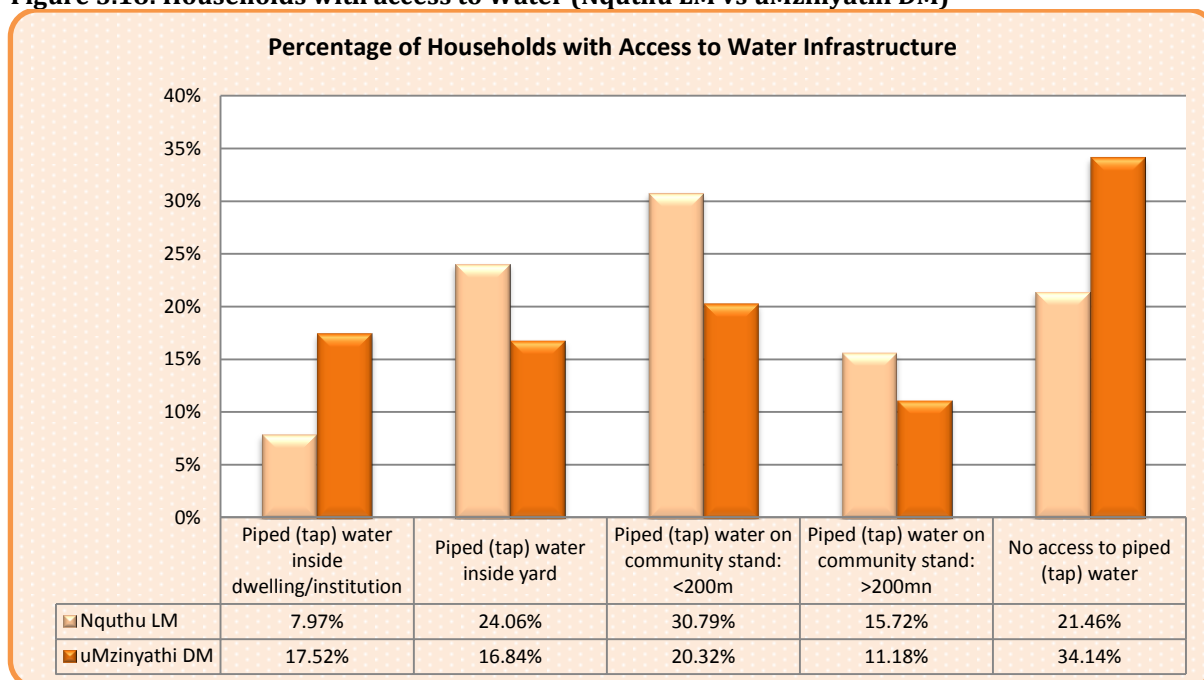
As indicated in Figure 3.18, approximately 21.46% of the Nquthu LM have no access to water, which is much lower than the District, which is approximately 31.14%. Approximately 7.97% of the LM has access to piped water inside the dwelling and 24.06% piped water inside yard. Approximately 30.79% in the LM and 20.32% in the District have to walk less than 200m to access a water stand.



As indicated on the attached thematic map and Figure 3.19, Wards 4 (73.2%), Ward 3 (63.1%) and Ward 1 (54%) has the highest percentage of households without access to any form of piped water supply. Conversely, the highest standard of water supply (pipes water inside dwelling) are prevalent in Ward 14 (45.2% of households), Ward 6 (16.7% of households) and Ward 5 (16.6% of households).

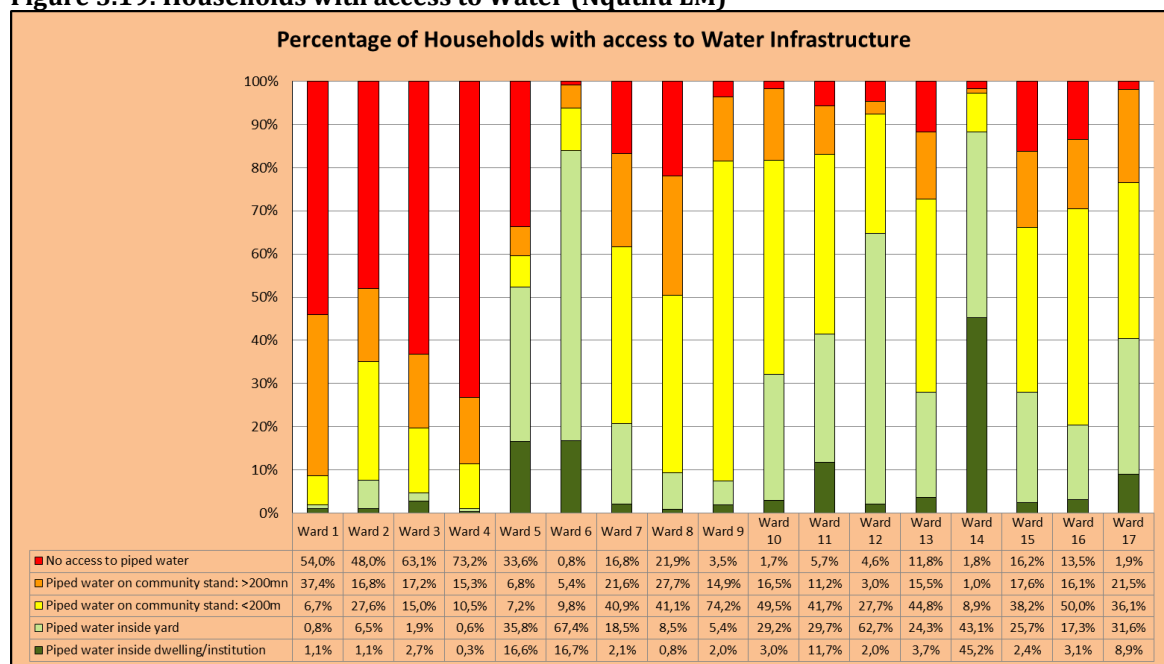


Figure 3.18: Households with access to Water (Nquthu LM vs uMzinyathi DM)



Data Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011

Figure 3.19: Households with access to Water (Nquthu LM)



Data Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011

The uMzinyathi DM is the Water Services Authority (WSA) for the municipality. The service delivery for each ward as described in the Water Services Development Plan of the WSA and as described in the Nquthu IDP can be summarized as follows:



- Ward 1 consists of the Qhudeni Water Scheme which distributes water to the community through a pipeline which has a limited range of threshold. The KwaNqulu pipeline is still underway however water tanks are providing water. KwaManxili is an isolated part of ward 1 and with 15 boreholes have been drilled in this area. It should be noted that only 5 boreholes are functional due to dry land.
- Ward 2 consists of the Magogo pipeline. The Hlazakazi Water Scheme is planning to support and service ward 2 as ward 3 that is mostly covered by this scheme. Ntinini Water is planning to service areas which are not served by Hlazakazi and also cover the whole of ward 4. Overall in ward 3 and 4 there are over 50 boreholes which are well effective in the area.
- Ward 5 has a small scheme in Ntababomvu which generates water to the community.
- Ward 6 is located in the Nondweni Township which has its own scheme, this scheme also covers the Mahlangu area. The Hlatshwayo Tribal Court still suffers to get access to water but there are plans of constructing pipelines from the Nondweni Scheme.
- Ward 7 has a water scheme referred to as Ndindindi which serves Maduladula and Mhlungwana areas. Mphondi is currently still serviced by water tanks and still needs attention in ward 7.
- Ward 8 is reliant on Ndindindi scheme which serves half of the area whilst the other half is serviced by water tanks
- Portions of Ward 9 are serviced by the Isandlwana Phase 2 Water Scheme and by the Isandlwana Phase 1, whilst a small portion still depends on water tanks.
- Ward 10 is fully supplied by the Nquthu 5 Water Scheme.
- Ward 11 is supplied by Isandlwana Phase 2 and Ntanyandlovu water. Mfongomfongo area is supplied by water tanks. In St Simon there is a spring protection which was done in November 2012.
- Ward 12 and 13 are covered by Nquthu 1 scheme, only Dalala and other small part of Ward 13 still depend on water tanks.
- Ward 14 is fully covered by Vants Drift, however, there are small portions which are supplied by water tanks
- Ward 15 of Nquthu area is covered by Ndindindi Phase 1 Water Scheme. Thelezini and other portion of Maceba and Nodwengu are still depending on water tanks.
- Ward 16 is supplied by Ndatshana Water. Haladu and Leneha still need attention in terms of water pipes and distribution.
- Ngolokodo Water is supplying water in Ward 17. Tlokweng and Ekudukeni are still reliant on water tanks.

3.4.12 Sanitation

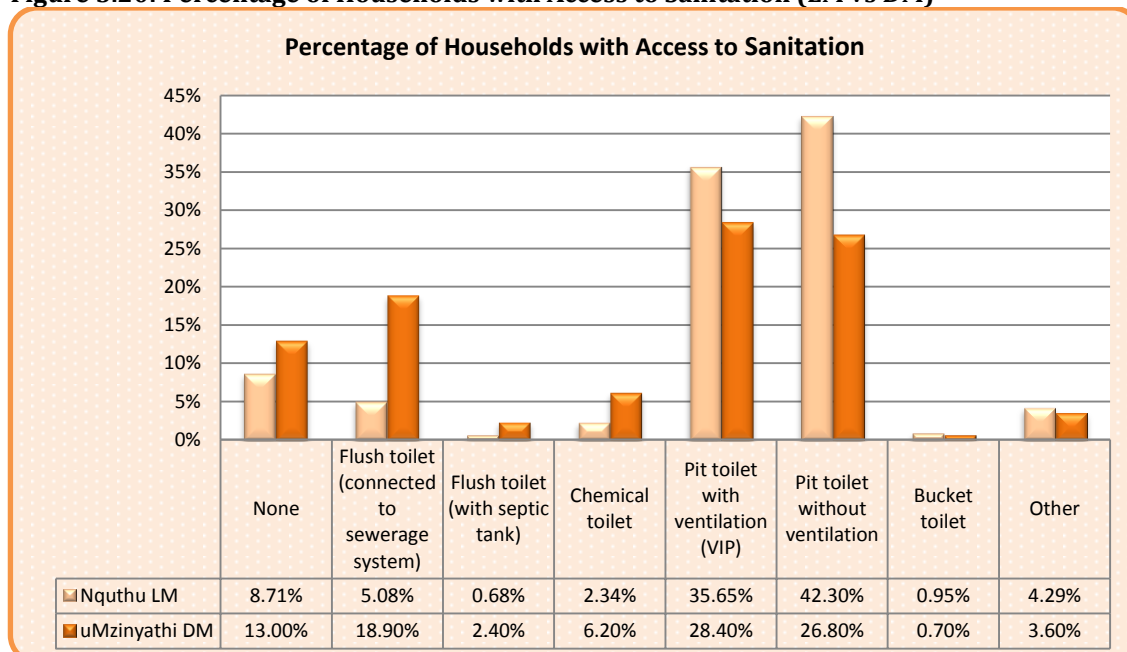
As indicated in Figure 3.20, majority (42.30%) of the households within the LM have un-ventilated VIPs, which is much higher than the figure (26.80%) for the DM. Approximately 35.65% of the LM have access to VIPs which is much higher than the DM (28.40). Approximately 13% and 8.71% in the LM of households in the DM do not have access to any sanitation.

As indicated on Figure 3.21, Ward 4 and Ward 17 have the highest percentage of Unimproved VIPs, with approximately 71.6% and 71.8% respectively. Wards 2, 6, 12 and 13 have the highest



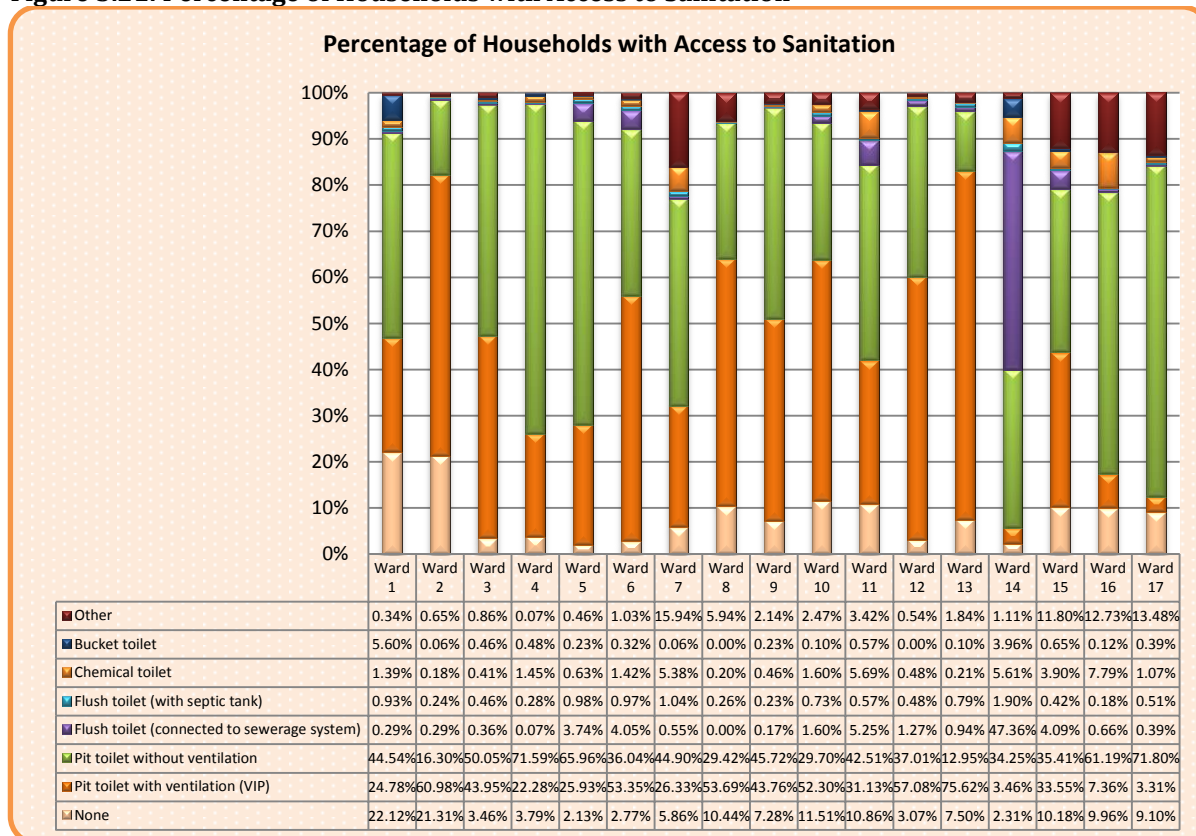
percentage of improved VIPs. Ward 14 has the highest percentage (47.36) of household with access to flush toilets connected to a sewerage system and Ward 14 has the highest percentage (1.90%) of households that have access to flush toilets with septic tanks.

Figure 3.20: Percentage of Households with Access to Sanitation (LM vs DM)



Data Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011

Figure 3.21: Percentage of Households with Access to Sanitation

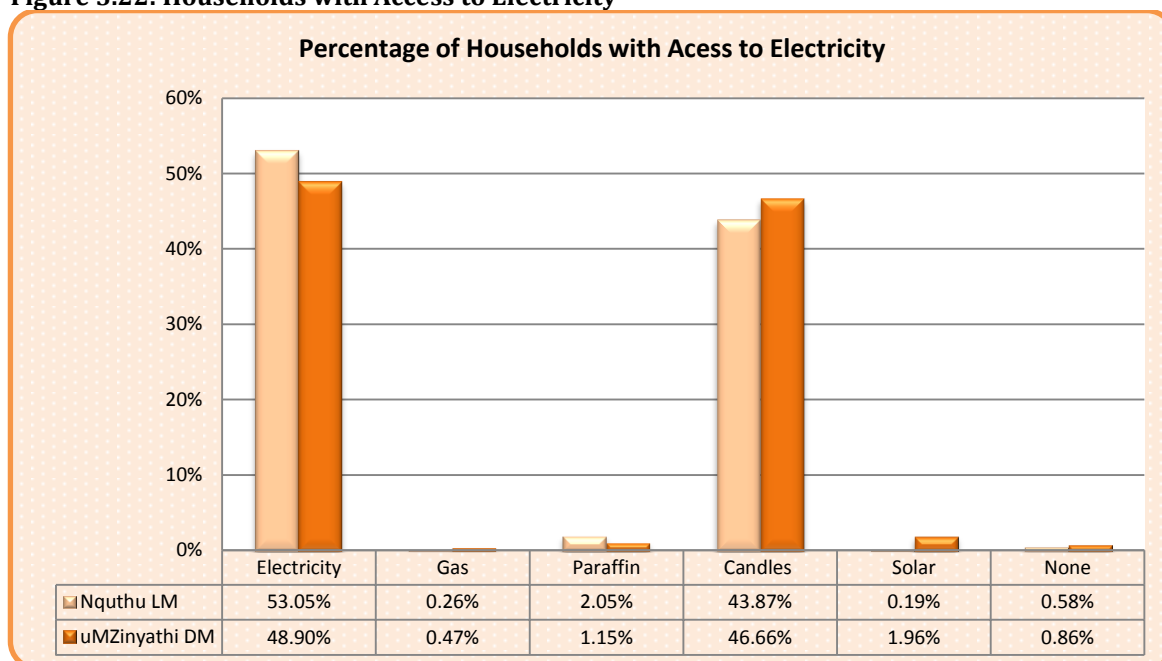


Data Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011

3.4.13 Electricity

As indicated in Figure 3.22, majority of households within the Nquthu LM have access to electricity which is much higher than the DM figure of 48.90%. Approximately 43.87% of the LM utilize candles as a source of lighting which is much lower as compared to the DM of 46.66%.

Figure 3.22: Households with Access to Electricity



Data Source: Statistics SA, Census 2011

3.4.14 Agricultural potential

According to the Agricultural Land Potential Categories External Report (Collet and Mitchel; 2013), agricultural potential refers to the potential of the land to produce sustainably over a long period without degradation to the natural resources base. As illustrated in the attached thematic map, the situation in the Nquthu Local Municipality is as follows:

- Category B: High agricultural potential**
 Due to the limited amount of high potential agricultural land in the municipality, all efforts should be focused on retaining land within this Category for predominantly agricultural use. Land within this category has the potential to be used sustainably, with very few limitations to agricultural production. High Agricultural Potential land can be found in the northern section of the LM. Land use will be restricted to those in support of primary agricultural production. Examples include agricultural infrastructure such as storage sheds, silos, hay barns, water reservoirs, collection and storage of agricultural waste and on-farm composting facilities (Collett and Mitchell, 2013).



- Category C: Moderate agricultural potential
This Category is more limited in the extent of arable land available for cultivation. These areas are more suitable for extensive grazing, the production of fodder crops in support of livestock production, and, from a natural rangeland grazing perspective, additional feed may be required during winter months to supplement the seasonal grazing provided by existing rangeland (Collett and Mitchell, 2013). Moderate agricultural potential is located in the Northern, Eastern, Central and Western sections of the LM.
- Category D: Restricted to low agricultural potential
This land requires significant interventions to enable sustainable agricultural production which could include terracing, contours, high levels of fertility correction, lower stocking rate, supplementary feed etc. Change of land use may be supported from agriculture to other land uses as long as this change does not conflict with the surrounding agricultural activity. The activity must also not interfere with existing agricultural activities, especially where agricultural practices are still the main source of income (Collett and Mitchell, 2013). Majority of the LM is categorized as having Low agricultural potential and is found throughout the LM.
- Category E: Very restricted to very low potential agricultural production
Cultivation within this land category is severely limited in both extent and in terms of the natural resources available. Land within this Category however may have a high conservation or tourism status, depending on the locality, or may act as a buffer for as higher Category of adjacent land (Collett and Mitchell, 2013). This category of agricultural land is found mainly in the Central portions of the LM.
- Category: Waterbodies
Demarcated areas within this Category mainly consist of water bodies (all dams - natural or man-made) as well as wetlands, pans and estuaries and may not be used for agricultural production purposes, as stipulated by legislation (Collett and Mitchell, 2013).
- Category: Permanently Transformed
Areas demarcated as Permanently Transformed, applies to land that has been converted irreversibly to non-agricultural land uses. This includes urban/built up areas, roads, mines and quarries and which can therefore no longer be utilized for agricultural production purposes. This Category will also require regular updates due to on-going non-agricultural development. This may also include previously mined areas which are polluted and/or degraded to the point that safe utilization of the land for food production is not possible (Collett and Mitchell, 2013).
- Category: Proclaimed Reserves
Land within this Category has been formally proclaimed as either a national or provincial nature reserve under the relevant legislation and is therefore not available for agricultural purposes. However, should this land be removed from such protected status this land, be re-evaluated and assigned to the applicable Category (Collett and Mitchell, 2013).



The Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS) identified an important regional Agricultural Corridor traversing the Municipality. The components of the identified corridor consist of the following roads:

- the P36-1 linking Nquthu to Babanango
- the P36-1 linking Nquthu and Dundee/ Glencoe,
- Road Linking Nquthu to eMondlo and Vryheid

3.4.15 Tourism resources

Cultural and heritage tourism is a component of tourism oriented towards the cultural heritage of the location where tourism is occurring. As indicated on the attached map, there are three cultural heritage and tourism sites, namely:

- **Isandhlwana Battlefields:** Isandhlwana was the first engagement in the Anglo-Zulu War on 22 January 1879. It was the Zulu nation's most glorious moment and an ignominious chapter in British military history. Approximately 1,329 British and Colonial soldiers died in an attack by King Cetshwayo's Zulu Army.
- **Battles of Rorke's Drift:** The Battle of Rorke's Drift, also known as the Defence of Rorke's Drift, was a battle in the Anglo-Zulu War. The defence of the mission station of Rorke's Drift, under the command of Lieutenant John Chard of the Royal Engineers and Lieutenant Gonville Bromhead, immediately followed the British Army's defeat at the Battle of Isandhlwana.
- **The Ncome Museum at Blood River:** The Ncome Museum, opened in a festive act in 1999, is situated across the Ncome river. It has the shape of the Zulu battle formation "Chest and Horns" as introduced by King Shaka. Inside this monument an extensive exhibition on the Zulu culture is shown, explaining the structure of their army, their weapons and battle techniques.

Adjacent to the municipal boundary is cultural spots such as the Battlefield of Blood River, Fort whitehead, Fort Melville and Fugitives Drift. These cultural spots should be exploited further by providing tourist housing in close proximity to these areas for example.

3.4.16 Challenges and opportunities: Built Environment

OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited urban areas, which could potentially easily be upgraded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very limited privately owned land, less than 14% which translates to a small rates base. • 20.34% of the municipal land area has been degraded through over grazing and bad land use management. • 35% of households live in structures built from traditional material. • 20% of households have no access to piped water



OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 42% of households (Census 2011) only has access to pit toilets without ventilation

4 SPATIAL PROPOSALS

4.1 FINAL SPATIAL VISION

From the situational analysis as well as taking cognisance of the Municipal IDP Vision, the District Growth and Development Plan vision and various other visions impacting on the Municipality, the following spatial vision has been identified for the Nquthu Municipality:

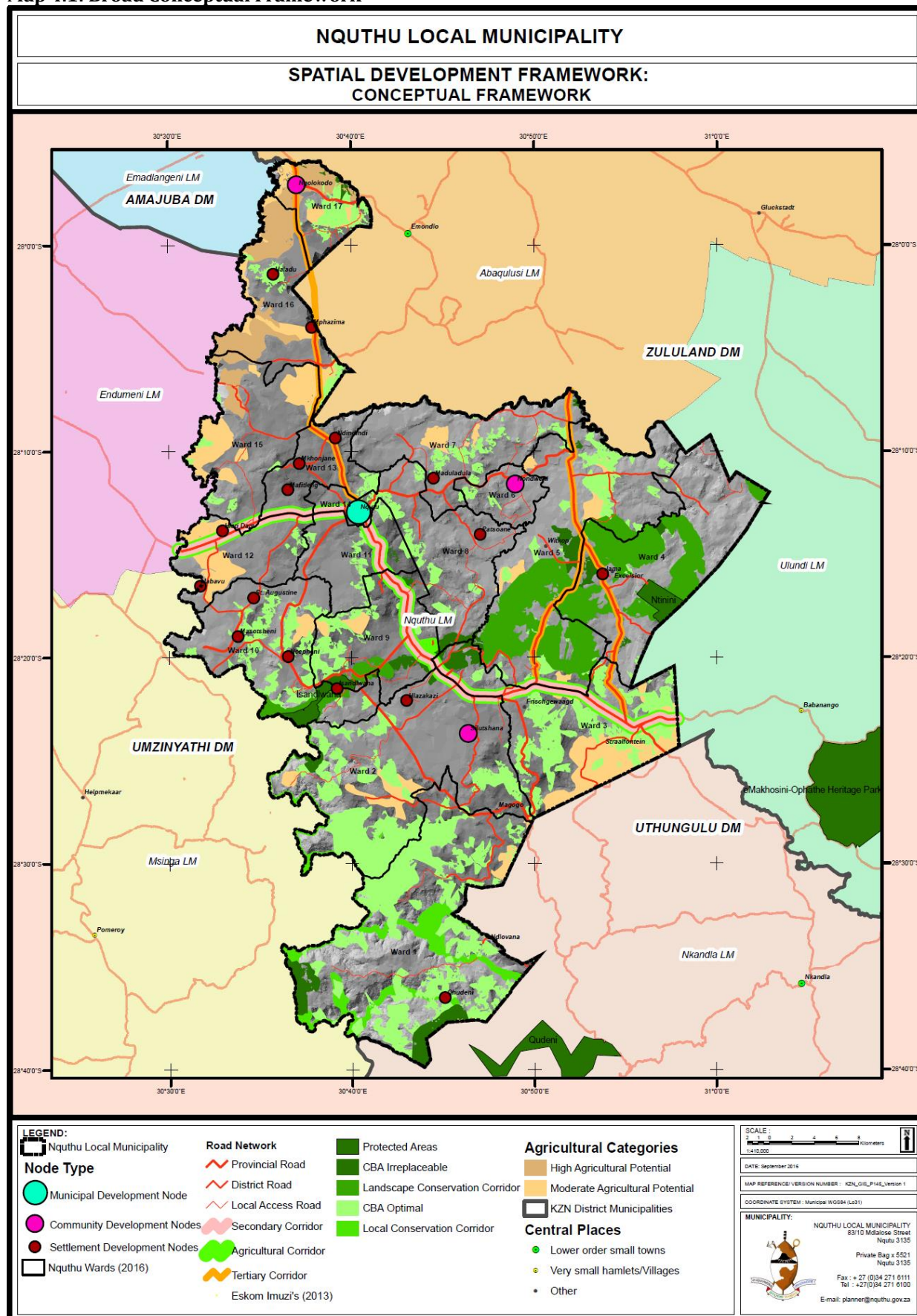
“By 2030 the Nquthu Municipality will have changed its spatial and economic landscape through innovative spatial planning and position itself as a destination of choice”.

4.2 SPATIAL CONCEPT

The broad conceptual spatial framework for the municipality is depicted on Map 4.1 below.



Map 4.1: Broad Conceptual Framework





4.3 SPATIAL STRATEGIES

The municipal Development Objectives are mainly orientated and aligned to National Key performance areas (KPA's) which are the following:

- Institutional Development & Transformation
- Basic Service Delivery
- Good Governance & Public Participation
- Local Economic Development
- Financial Viability

The following table depicts the strategies set out by the municipalities that have aspects that can be spatially manifested. These strategies can be identified and categorised by four themes:

Table 4.1: Spatial Strategies

Spatial Variety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The focus is placed on one community, as the Nquthu Integrated Development Plan deals with integration in all respects, and the removal of the notion of separate communities and separate development
Spatial Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Community Development according to needs of communities – Social facilities. • Expansion of water services to provide access to free basic services to all • Provide access to sanitation • Provide access to electricity • Provide access to community facilities • Improve Education & Training Facilities • Update & Improve standards for management of institutional aspects as well as facilities & services
Spatial Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Efficient Roads & Storm Water • Implement Land Use Management Scheme • Disposal of sites with economic potential that is under-utilised by LM • Improve Health care to all communities in Municipality • Implement GIS system to provide information on which decisions could be based



Spatial Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rejuvenate & Develop Nquthu CBD which serves the whole of the community. Attract Investment through the CBD Rejuvenation Align IDP with NSDP and PGDS, PSEDs Integrated Service Delivery & Planning Maintenance of Municipal Asset Register which will ensure management of municipal properties and responsibilities. Promotion of LED in order for communities to support & develop themselves –be self-sustainable.
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As indicated before, the core spatial challenges of the Spatial Development Framework would be to ensure spatial variety, equity, efficiency and sustainability. However, current practices does not always promote these concepts and it is therefore vital to identify in which manner current trends does not impact on the achievement of these responsibilities and the eventual realization of the Vision. This analysis will assist in identifying key spatial issues to be addressed as well as identifying potential strategies in this regard.

Table 4.2: Spatial Variety

SPATIAL		
SPATIAL ISSUES	EFFECTS	SPATIAL STRATEGIES
<p>► Nquthu Community aims to preserve the rural culture and rural nature of the municipality as a key distinguishing factor.</p> <p>► The current predominant rural character often perpetuates a monogamous economic land scape.</p>	<p>► A dualistic and sometimes conflicting situation arise where the preservation of the rural nature could hamper economic development or vice versa.</p> <p>► The lack of spatial diversity negatively affects living quality, economic opportunity as well as a justification for public investment.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance regional identity and unique character of place by the incorporation of rural standards in spatial planning. Encourage mixed land use in interaction with each other at a scale and intensity that will contribute to economic development.

Table 4.3: Spatial Equity

SPATIAL		
SPATIAL ISSUES	EFFECTS	SPATIAL STRATEGIES



<p>► Many communities do not have easy access to service and economic opportunities found in Nquthu and other nodes.</p> <p>► Clear and uneven distribution of employment opportunities exist between Nquthu Town and most of the rural areas.</p> <p>► Public facilities and services are being scattered across community areas rather than grouped together at access points, although this is emerging in some areas.</p> <p>► While economic integration occur to some extent in the Nquthu Town Centre, for the most part economic barriers continue to prevail. (E.g. very limited economic investment in outer laying areas)</p>	<p>► It is expensive and time consuming for poor rural families to move to places of employment and social facilities.</p> <p>► If community facilities are scattered in different locations then the thresholds (number of people needed) to promote local development activities and access to opportunities is decreased.</p> <p>► High degrees of segregation between places of work and home and uneven access to social and economic activities within the total Nquthu area.</p>	<p>1. Provision, upgrading and maintenance of key distribution routes and link roads to corridors.</p> <p>2. Promotion of economic activities in closer proximity to the rural unemployed.</p> <p>3. Clustering of social and community facilities at more accessible points within rural service nodes.</p> <p>4. Promotion of private sector investment in rural areas within diverse economies.</p> <p>5. Spatial focus of resources to areas of greatest need to redress inequalities in services standards and quality of life.</p> <p>6. Equitable protection and support of rights to and in land.</p> <p>7. Promote participatory and accountable spatial planning and land use management within all areas of Nquthu Municipality.</p>
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Table 4.4: Spatial Efficiency

SPATIAL		
ISSUES	EFFECTS	STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Historic and current rural land use patterns outside of Nquthu Town do not support principle of efficiency. ▶ Economic investment mainly in Nquthu town. ▶ General lack of clear nodal clustering is contributing to inefficient spatial structure. ▶ Lack of structured spatial economic strategy and/or co-ordination to guide private investment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The poor condition of certain vital distribution routes is costing the local rural communities in terms of time and money. ▶ Effective transport service is hampered by road conditions which impacts on accessibility of opportunities for the rural poor. ▶ The fluctuation subsistence agricultural production causes an increased pressure on urban economic opportunities within Nquthu and an evident poverty trap. ▶ The location of housing options mainly in rural areas means long and expensive journeys to work and social facilities. ▶ Economic investment occurs on an ad hoc basis and is scattered by sporadic opportunities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision, upgrading and maintenance of key distribution routes. 2. Stimulation of Nquthu Town and Rural Service nodes to promote sufficient market thresholds. 3. Phased Planning around bulk capacities to ensure more cost effective developments. 4. Promotion of economic opportunities in close proximity to residential functions (where sustainable). 5. Planning alignment with surrounding municipalities and sector strategies.



Table 4.5: Spatial Sustainability

SPATIAL		
SPATIAL ISSUES	EFFECT	SPATIAL STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Insufficient maintenance of existing physical infrastructure. ► Conservation worthy and sensitive areas are being lost to other competing land uses in the majority of rural areas. ► Daily rural living activities are contributing to localised water pollution. ► Current lack of land management in rural settlements, the clearing of natural vegetation, conversion of agricultural land and inadequate storm water provisions have high costs for remedial and mitigation actions, e.g. damage to roads and houses after heavy rains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► The people in outlying rural areas have low per capita income, which often means that full services are unaffordable and this leads to non-payment which is financially unsustainable for the municipality and the rural poor. ► Once disrepair reaches a critical point complete reconstruction is required at a greater cost. ► Pollution impacts on human health and living conditions and limits future agricultural and tourism development potential, with implications for export competitiveness, and health costs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protection and use of natural hydrological systems. 2. Plan service standards in line with economic and environmental affordability. 3. Conservation and maintenance of infrastructure and resources are better than replacement. 4. Fragmented spatial structure causes rural sprawl and should be countered within parameters of rural culture. 5. Improved land management measures to control potential conflicts are required. 6. Protect productive land for agricultural purposes. 7. Identify and promote alternative infrastructure solutions within landscape of municipality.

These challenges are crosscutting in nature and needs to be addressed within all the development sectors identified, within all of the development priorities as well as within all geographical areas of the municipality; urban as well as rural settings. Thus these three spatial challenges will form the basis of the entire Spatial Development Framework in order to achieve the municipal development vision.

4.4 COMPOSITE MSDF

4.4.1 Nodes

The KZN Department of Cooperate Governance and Traditional Affairs undertook a study called “Towards a Framework for the Classification of Development Nodes in KwaZulu-Natal”. This study was undertaken during 2015/16 and came about due to the need to standardize nodal identification



throughout the province. With the introduction of a democratic political dispensation in South Africa in the mid-1990s it brought along significant changes in development and spatial planning practice. Over the years, the national government has adopted new planning paradigms, standards and values articulated in various successive national development policy documents. Some of these continue to inspire and guide spatial transformation across the three spheres of government. The first of these policies was the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP), then the Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR) and later the Accelerated Shared Growth of South Africa (Asgi-SA). Currently, the National Development Plan (NDP) serves as an overarching national development policy and sets the strategic agenda for the national government. Further to the NDP, the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) for KwaZulu-Natal is a new generation plan that promotes sustainable social and economic development throughout the province. Similar to the national policy framework, it adopts, among others, a hierarchy of nodes approach as a means to promote equitable regional and area development, and facilitates access to a range of services. The PGDS does not define the term “development node” nor indicate the criteria used to classify development nodes, but adopts the hierarchy of nodes which the Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS) identified as nodes that contribute strategically to the provincial, regional and local economies and also serve as vital service centres to communities (PGDS, August 2011:22). It presents this hierarchy in the form of primary nodes, secondary nodes, tertiary nodes and service centres. Since the PSEDS nodal classification for the province a large number of municipal spatial development frameworks in the province replicate the same approach albeit at a municipal scale with each municipality having its own primary nodes, secondary nodes, tertiary nodes and service centres with limited resemblance to the provincial nodes. The terminology used throughout the province also varies widely reflecting the lexicon preferences and theoretical orientation of the planners rather than policy positions of the individual municipalities. As such, there is no appreciation of the policy implications of some of these terms, relevance to the development trends that characterise the areas where these terms are applied, and municipal boundaries as development planning regions. This situation arises, in part, from the lack of a detailed provincial spatial development framework indicating both current and future role of different development nodes in local and provincial development. There are no clear provincial guidelines on what constitute a development node and what informs the classification of each development node in the hierarchy. As such, the classification occurs at the discretion of each municipality with limited (but often no) recognition of the significance of development nodes across and beyond municipal boundaries. (Towards a Framework for the Classification of Development Nodes in KwaZulu-Natal, 2015)

The study put forward the following provincial classification guideline for the Province, which has been adopted for the Review of the Nquthu LM Spatial Development Framework.

Table 4.6: Proposed Nodal Classification for KZN

Classification	Economic development	Service delivery centre	Administration centre
National hub	Makes a major contribution to the national economy	Location of the offices of national service delivery agencies	
Provincial development node	Main economic centre in the province and makes major contribution to the provincial economy		Seat of provincial government
District development node	Economic centre that	Centre for the coordination	Seat of the district



	serves the entire district	of bulk infrastructure throughout the district	municipality. Location of provincial and national government district offices
Municipal development node	Economic centre that serve the entire municipal area.	Centre for the coordination of delivery of services to the local communities.	Seat of the local municipality offices. Location of decentralised government offices
Community development node	Location of economic activities that serve the surrounding communities.	Cluster of public facilities serving the surrounding communities.	
Neighbourhood/settlement development node	Location of economic activities that serve the surrounding settlements (rural/urban).	Cluster of community facilities serving the surrounding settlements.	

Data Source: Towards a Framework for the Classification of Development Nodes in KwaZulu-Natal, 2015

In line with the nodal classification guidelines contained in the abovementioned report the following development nodes has been identified within the Nquthu Local Municipality.

Nodal Classification	Town/Settlement		
Municipal development node	Nquthu Town		
Community development node	Ngolokodo Nondweni Silutshana		
Settlement development node			

4.4.2 Corridors

Nquthu is situated on two major Provincial Secondary Transport corridors, which includes 2 agricultural corridors as indicated on the attached thematic map.

The main thoroughfare (or secondary node as per Provincial Classification) is the R68 which traverses the Municipality in an east west direction, linking Nquthu with Endumeni Local Municipality (Dundee) in the West, and Ulundi Local Authority in the east. This is also the main Agricultural Corridor. The corridor is the main trade and transportation route because it links up with N11 and the National route (N3 and N2), which serves as a link with major provincial centres such as Durban and Pietermaritzburg.

Further secondary corridors provide linkages with the Abaqulusi Local Authority (Vryheid) in the North. None of these corridors ventures into the southern parts of the Nquthu Local Authority, which might be a reason for the high levels of deprivation in the southern parts of the municipality.



The uMzinyathi Spatial Development Framework Identified 2 nodes that are not situated on the existing corridors, and subsequently the Municipality identified the P37-2 for upgrading to provide higher mobility access to Isandlwana, and Masotsheni.

All the corridors mentioned above are aligned with the NSDP and PGDS, which allows for the lobbying of corridor focused funds to be spent in these areas.

4.5 AREAS OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Very close related to the provincial economic drivers, which are the Agricultural, Industrial, Tourism and services sectors, the economy of Nquthu is driven by Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing and Trade & Commerce. The Municipality is situated on 3 major provincial corridors, which opens up various opportunities for them. Such opportunities include the expansion of the agricultural sector through agro processing and beneficiation of products, as well as trade, construction and transport opportunities.

Existing projects within the area might also expand, making use of the various elements, such as the transport and agricultural corridors, as well as the air strip near Isandlwana. Various tourism destinations such as the Masotsheni Tourism and Conference Cluster can through proper marketing enhance the opportunities offered by the air strip.

Various projects are mentioned within the IDP whilst others were highlighted during meetings with the Local Municipalities. Some of these projects were never plotted on a map, and the actual localities are therefore unknown. Two such examples are the Mdlenevini Soya Bean Project, which is linked to a bio-diesel project. The uMzinyathi Game Reserve can also utilise comparative advantages offered by the Isandlwana Airstrip, through marketing of safaris.

As mentioned, various projects/opportunities have been mentioned, but not. It will thus be the responsibility of the Municipality to ensure that the localities of all projects to be addressed through the SDF be made known to consultants.

4.6 INTENDED FUTURE LAND USES

It is critical for the development of a sustainable Spatial Development Framework to identify environmentally sensitive areas in order to direct and manage intensive development away from such areas. The Nquthu Spatial Development Framework considers both formally registered conservation areas as well as additional potential/future conservation worthy areas.

Areas of environmental concern include the following:

- Wetlands and watercourses,
- Areas prone to soil erosion,
- steep slopes,
- archaeological sites and



- tourism assets

Rural Settlement with no adequate water and sanitation are also of big concern. In general the following areas were identified as future conservation areas.

- All formally registered Nature Reserves (None Identified in Nquthu)
- MinSet Data as Overlain on the Conservation Criteria Map, Depicting Mandatory Reserve Areas.
- Environmental Management Zones (as per draft District EMF)
- Agro-biodiversity areas.
- All river and stream areas, Wetlands & Dams in excess of 1 Ha with a 30m buffer around the boundary.
- Riverine buffer areas. A conceptual buffer of 30m from centreline was utilised.
- Selected slope areas that is intersected by rivers.
- Indigenous forests.

The resulting analysis identifies various riverine areas distributed throughout the municipality. Although not many formal protected areas exist the following areas have been identified by the Nquthu IDP as significant environmental conservation areas.

Interesting to note is the high number of wetlands located on the western boundary of the Municipality which is situated along a large part of the agricultural corridor. The wetland area stretches from Magogo in the South to the Isandlwana Battlefield area, and then to the North past Mkonjane.

Although wetlands need to be protected, it is an indication of the availability of water which could be used for irrigation schemes, or at least effective small scale cultivation. The subsistence farming patterns coincides with the locality of the wetlands.

Very few conservations orientated projects could be sourced from the IDP and other sector reports. These projects have been depicted in the table below.

Table 4.7: Tourism Projects

LED STRATEGY – NQUTHU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY		
Needs	Strategies	Interventions
<u>Tourism:</u> Increased Tourism Activities and Focussed, implementable projects to promote tourism at Nquthu	Nquthu IDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isandlwana Tourism Development initiative – Isandlwana Battle Field • Mangeni Waterfall Feasibility • Tourism and cultural centre • Umzinyathi Game Reserve

There is a number of people already living within the newly identified Environmental Management Zones, due to their need for water. The intention is not to force people from these areas, but to make them aware of the dangers of living close to rivers, which includes flood risks, and the risk to contaminate water which leads to cholera. Due to the previous mentioned, national laws restrict occupation of land closer than 30m from rivers and other water sources, and therefore the Municipality cannot condone any future development within 30m of any water source.





4.6.1 Agricultural Areas

The intension is to identify and to distinguish between cultivated land (commercial and subsistence) as well as high Potential Agricultural Land, which gives input into the identification of future expansion of agricultural activities.

Nquthu is an area with moderate agricultural potential. With the higher rainfall occurring in the Northern parts of Nquthu, therefore the northern areas are more favourable for farming practices. However, the area is associated with poor soils that are highly susceptible to erosion and have low agricultural potential. Agricultural production within Nquthu area is mainly for subsistence purposes, with few people actively involved in commercial production. Crop farming currently takes place on approximately 2750 ha, with production focused on maize (60%) and beans (5%). There are no irrigation systems in place.

Despite this view from the Nquthu 2009 Spatial Development Framework, the Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy identified an agricultural corridor traversing the Municipality. This provides opportunities for expanding of agro processing facilities as well as beneficiation opportunities to be explored.

A very scattered pattern exists with the highest concentration of cultivated land situated around Nondweni and Witkop. The only commercial agricultural activities are situated in the far north of the municipality near Kandasput, as well as in the east at Straalfontein.

The scattered pattern of subsistence farming is consistent with the scattered settlement pattern of the municipality.

The agricultural potential areas were identified through a combination of the following criteria:

- High Potential Agricultural Land of areas larger than 20 Ha,
- Good Potential Agricultural Land of areas larger than 20 Ha,
- Intensive and Extensive Agricultural Activities larger than 20 Ha,
- Cultivated land larger than 20 Ha,

The criteria of 20Ha were used, as the Department of Agriculture does not consider anything less than 20 ha as a viable unit. Subdivisions less than 20ha will therefore not be allowed.

The PSEDs also depicts that the central to eastern parts of Nquthu can play a significant role in the provincial agricultural sector. The following strategies are proposed:

Table 4.8: Agricultural Projects

LED STRATEGY – NQUTHU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY		
Needs	Strategies	Interventions
Capitalise on agricultural opportunities.	Target Agricultural Corridor for agricultural expansion.	<input type="checkbox"/> Molefe Fencing Ward 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Wool Shearing Shed Ward 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Massification Ward 9



	Food Security Project	<input type="checkbox"/> Hloshana vegetable garden Ward 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security (seed packs) All Wards
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4.6.2 Infill Areas

Nquthu Municipality identified an urban boundary for each of the identified development nodes which has been clearly defined and has been taken further through the municipality's Land use management scheme. The urban boundary facilitates a planned environment while protecting the natural environment so as to promote sustainable development. The urban boundary intends to ensure that *ad hoc* development will not have a negative impact on planned development. Further, it facilitates the efficient delivery of services and infrastructure. It is proposed that future urban uses are contained within the existing urban areas and development first seeks to densify and infill the existing urban areas. The land use management scheme is not adopted as yet, and although the concept urban boundary is relatively correct, it will be incorporated into the SDF on final adoption of the LUMS by the municipality.

4.6.3 Residential Areas

Various areas have been earmarked for Urban Infill through the identification of developable land with the following characteristics,

- Land that is Unoccupied;
- Land that is not cultivated or used for any agricultural purposes;
- Land that is classified as undisturbed by the "2005 land cover data from Ezemvelo Wildlife", should enjoy protection. This is mitigated by only earmarking land adjacent to existing residential areas.
- Land larger than 25ha (accommodate 100 families)
- Situated adjacent to existing residential areas.
- Land with slopes of less than 1:3.

Please refer to Figure 4:1– Future Residential Areas, for a depiction of the localities of the existing and proposed residential areas.

The most significant areas for infill are situated in Ward 7 and 8 to the north of Nquthu & Nondweni, as well as in the west around Mkonjane and Mkanjane. Various other settlements have potential for expansion as far as land potential is concerned. It must be kept in mind that although the land potential allows for residential expansion, infill development and compact residential areas is preferable over wide expanding residential areas. This allows for more cost effective implementation of infrastructure. As mentioned in the previous section, the municipality is busy developing an urban edge which will be considered as soon as it is adopted. The goals of compact residential areas and urban infill developments are to promote sustainable functional and integrated settlement patterns in order to:



- Discourage low density urban sprawl;
- Generate social and economic opportunities for people; and
- Promote easy accessibility to opportunities.

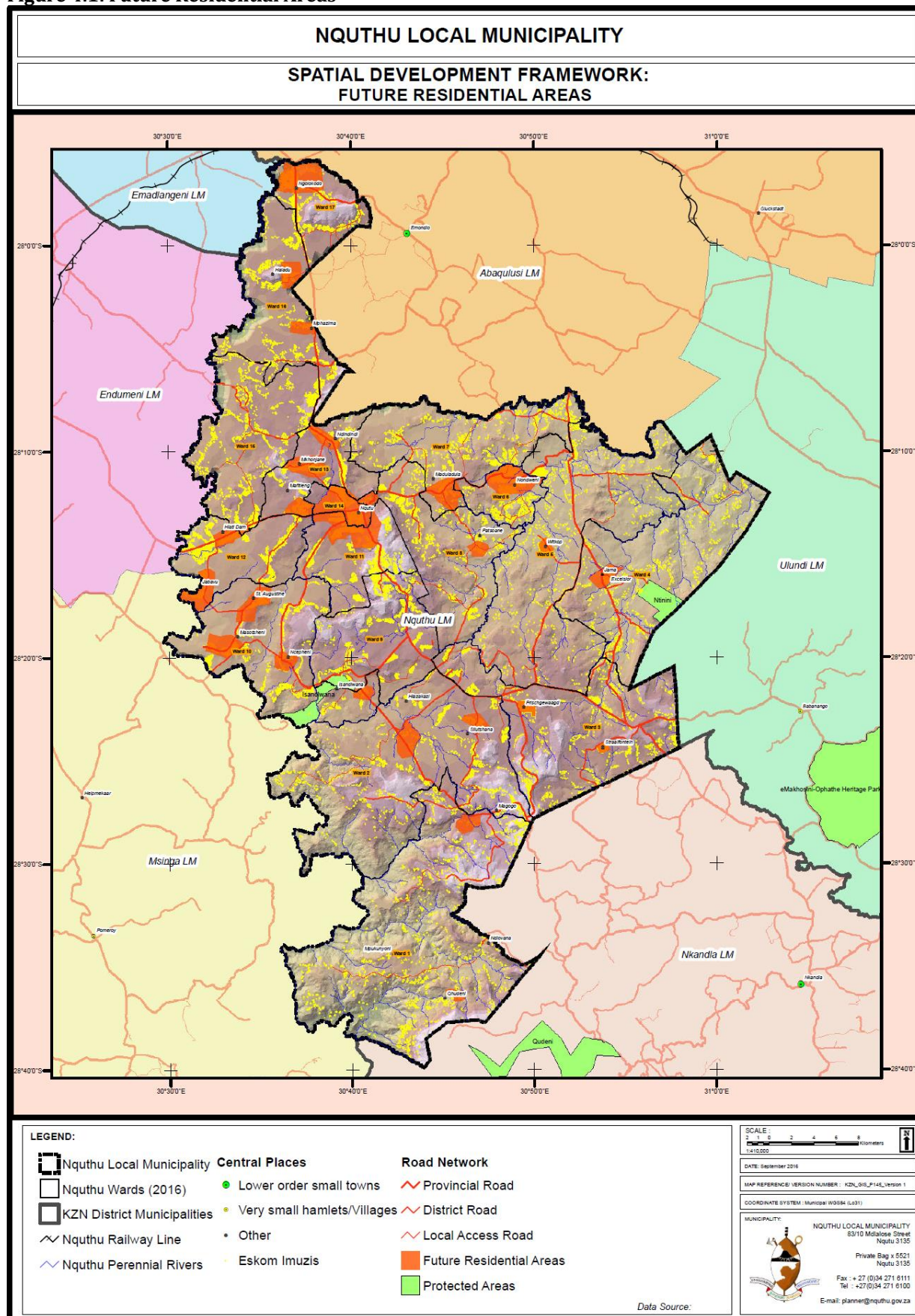
In turn it also has an effect on maximizing resources efficiency through:

- Ensuring the protection of the available environmental resources within a municipality;
- Protection of productive land for agricultural purposes;

As discussed in the previous section, only land in excess of 25ha is identified for residential infill. The department of housing will seldom, if ever, fund projects less than 100 units. Traditional standards for erf sizes are 2,500m² which is large enough to accommodate the traditional extended families. These portions of land also need to be situated in close proximity to current settlements with existing infrastructure, or in an area where the new development will create densities in the existing settlement which will justify the provision of services.



Figure 4.1: Future Residential Areas





Nquthu is a rural Municipality with people's home mostly built along the road. This linear pattern makes it easier to for provision of water and other bulk infrastructure services. The residents have enough space to build further sub- divide the land for other family members. However, there are other residents who still have homes built on the hilltop, which might be difficult for the contractor to develop and this terrain may be expensive.

The following projects are being finalized or have been completed

The following are the current projects which are being implemented and are located in the south-west of Nquthu and form part of the first township of Nquthu Municipality

Table 4.9: Housing Projects

CURRENT HOUSING PROJECT UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	NO OF UNITS	WARD	STATUS
Nondweni Housing	1239	6	Construction Stage
Nquthu Phase II	1296	14	Construction Stage
Ngolokodo	500	17	Complete
Nquthu Municipality Phase I	317	14	Complete
Jabavu/ Masotsheni	500	9&10	Construction Stage
Vulamehlo	500	11	Complete
Luvisi	500	14	Construction Stage

While the following are current projects which have been identified:

Table 4.10: Approved Housing Projects to be Implemented

APPROVED HOUSING PROJECTS	WARDS	NO OF UNITS	SUBSIDY	STATUS
Qhuden	1	1000	81,383	DOHS Approved
Jama	3 & 4	1000	81,383	Feasibility Study
Isandlwana	9&10	1000	81,383	Feasibility Study
Ndatshana	16	1000	81,383	Feasibility Study
Total		4000		

4.7 DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS

The major structuring element for determining the existing and future concentration of development, activity and investment in the Nquthu Municipality consists of an access and



movement hierarchy that has been established through the major internal and external national and provincial linkages.

4.7.1 Secondary Corridor

As indicated on the attached thematic map, the secondary corridors are as follows:

- P36-1
- P291
- P48

The P36-1 links Nquthu town and Dundee whilst the P48 links Nquthu to Babanango and Melmoth. The primary focus of these corridors is long distance traffic movement within the DM and these corridors link places of economic opportunity with places of residence. Development can be encouraged at appropriate locations along these corridors.

Public interventions envisaged in this area relate to:

- Tarring of roads which will provide transport services access to the remote regions, and open up additional economic opportunity in opening the areas. Accessibility is of key importance.
- Developing a localised Corridor Development Strategies which will focus on spatial structure, infrastructure provision and attracting both public and private sector investment.
- Ensure multimodal transport integration occur along these roads at key points.

4.7.2 Tertiary Corridors

As indicated on the attached thematic map, the tertiary corridors are as follows:

- P16-4
- P50-4
- P54

Tertiary corridors link areas and lower order settlements within the municipalities to the secondary and tertiary nodes. These are generally slower moving corridors in terms of social interaction and economic activities.

4.7.3 Lower Order Corridors

These corridors ensure linkages between settlements and serve as strategic areas for the location of public facilities and webs of settlement. They are not demarcated on the maps as there are a large number of such access routes, which do not provide vital strategic information, or require to be strategically evaluated within this spatial development framework.



4.7.4 Agricultural Corridors

Nquthu Local Municipality has much potential for agricultural development. This is evident from the fact that the Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS) identified an important regional Agricultural Corridor traversing the Municipality.

The components of the identified corridor consist of the following roads:

- P36-1
- P291
- P48

Public interventions envisaged in this area relate to:

- a) Establishing / Expanding Agro-Processing facilities: Additional income generating opportunities are needed within areas of economic need. Agro processing, especially within an area situated on an agricultural corridor provides the potential for additional income. Agro Processing entails the turning of primary agricultural products into other commodities for market I – in other words, beneficiation of primary agricultural commodities.
- b) To involve communities in agro processing the following option can be considered: Establishing small-scale, appropriate and sustainable processing businesses that are flexible require little capital investment and can be carried out in the home without the need for sophisticated or expensive equipment.
- c) Expansion of trade opportunities – formal and informal

4.8 DEVELOPMENT NODES

4.8.1 Municipal Development Node

Nquthu Town has been identified as the Municipal Development Node, providing much needed services to the total extend of the municipal area. Nquthu town is also the seat of local municipality. It has a strong service component and plays a role as a commercial and community service centre for an extended rural settlement area. It has a formal component that accommodates most of the commercial development and there is limited residential development on formalised stands but many remains vacant. Low-density informal settlements are concentrated along the major arterials in the immediate vicinity of the formal town but quickly dilutes into expansive low-density rural settlement for most of the municipal area. Nquthu plays a very specific role in service delivery. Nquthu will remain as an important node in the Umzinyathi District Municipal area. Subsistence farming in the immediate vicinity of Nquthu is evident and forms an integral part of the settlement activities in and around the node.

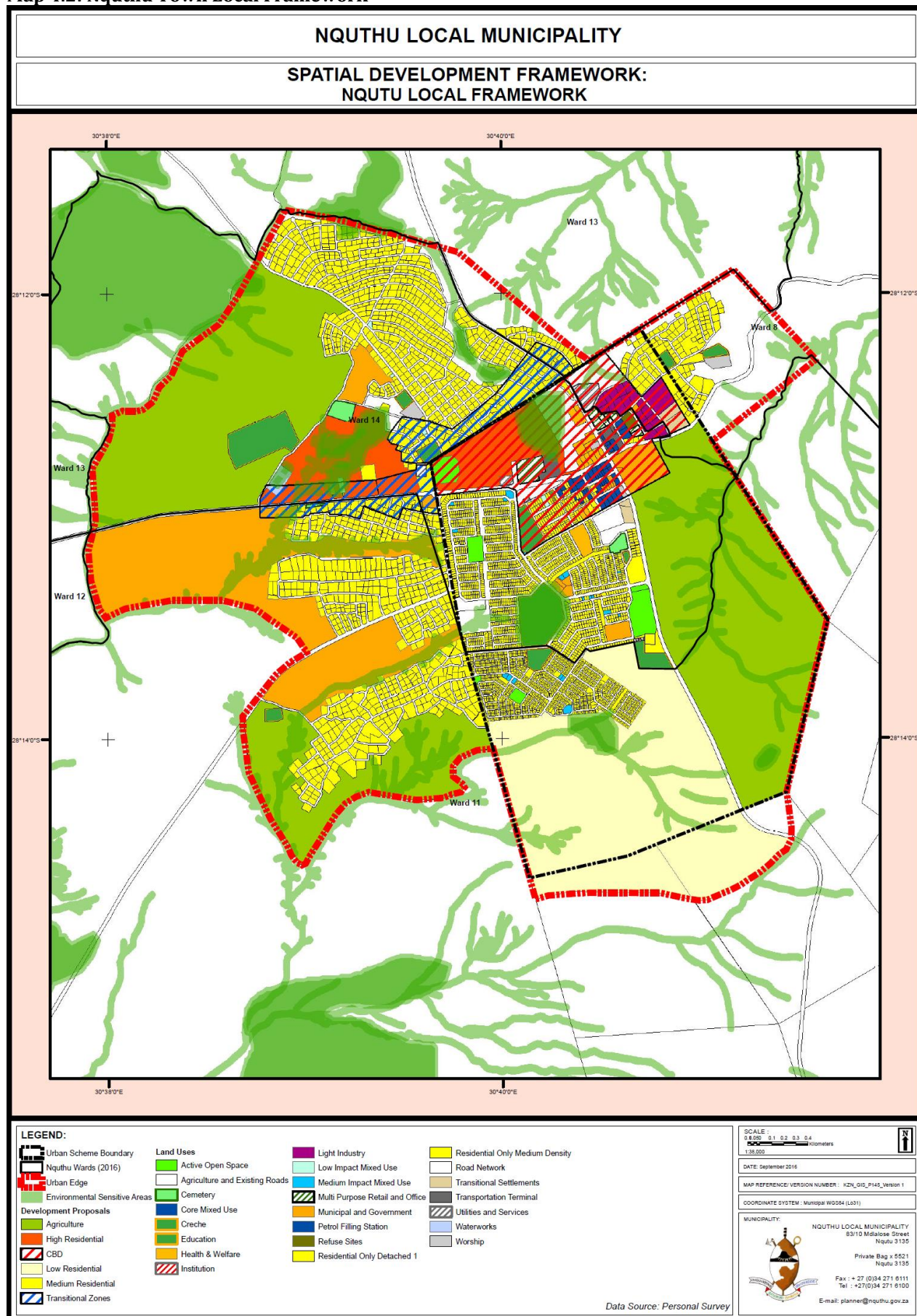


Nquthu town is small but stable urban area that has established itself as the primary commercial, administrative and service centre for the Municipality as a whole. The town is an old Japie Uys town established in terms of Proclamation 67 of 1983. As a small rural town, Nquthu experiences an exclusion and underdevelopment conditions which is the result of the complex apartheid bureaucracy in terms of administration. The infrastructure and services in the town is not in good condition and this affects an effort by Municipality to promote and attract investments.

Nquthu is the main nodal area and the most densely populated settlement in Nquthu Local Municipality, and as such is the only Large Convenience Centre within the municipality. It serves as the main activity node for commercial and administrative activities. A Local Spatial Development Framework has been prepared for the town to provide guidance in terms of future development.



Map 4.2: Nquthu Town Local Framework





4.8.2 Community Development Node

Three community development nodes has been identified with the Nquthu Local Municipality:

- Ngolokodo located within Ward 17 towards the northern boundary of the municipality,
- Nondweni which is located to the east of Nquthu Town within Ward 6, and
- Silutshane which provide access to supporting facilities for the community residing in the southern portion of the municipality.

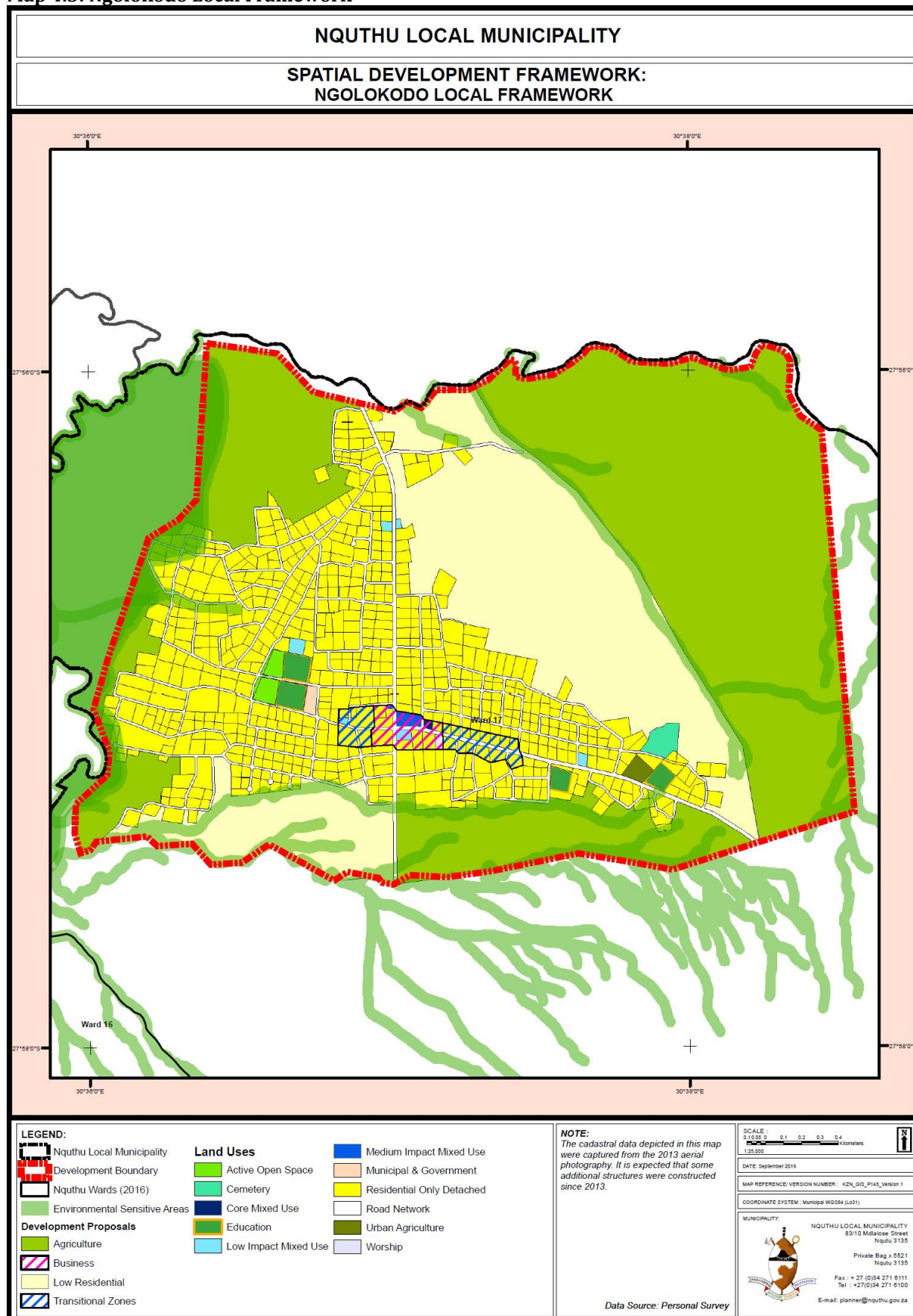
Local frameworks have been prepared for all of the abovementioned community development nodes.

4.8.2.1 Ngolokodo

Ngolokodo is situated in the most northern parts of the municipality and is the third largest settlement after Nquthu and Nondweni. A very large number of people is serviced and it serves as the main service node for the northern areas. A development boundary has been proposed for this settlement. The figure below depicts the settlement pattern and proposed land uses for this node.



Map 4.3: Ngolokodo Local Framework



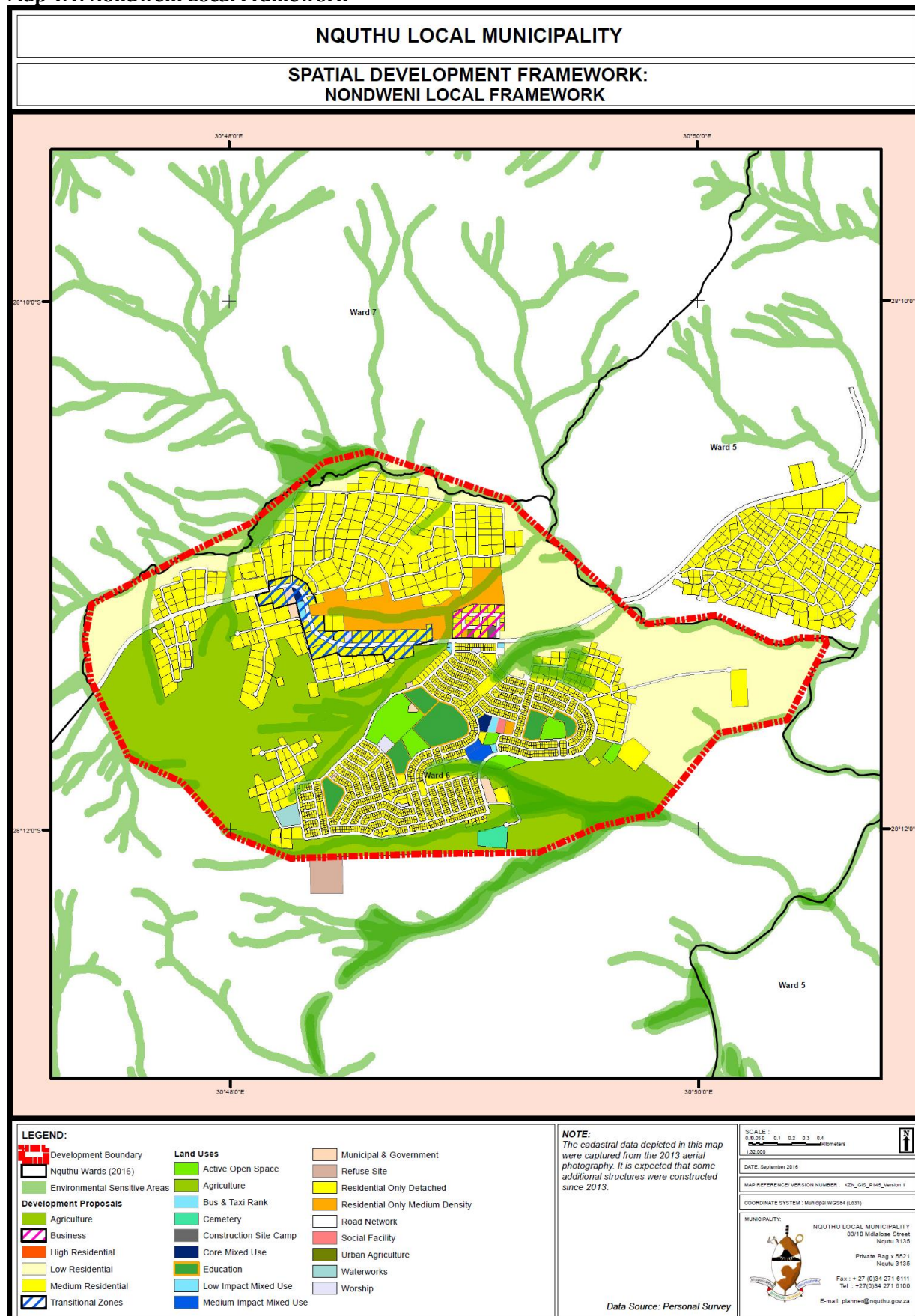


4.8.2.2 Nondweni

Nondweni, being the second largest settlement in Nquthu Town serves as the largest Rural Service Centre in the Municipality. The town is fairly well organised, although the structure is largely affected by river areas. A development boundary has been proposed for this settlement. The nodal development area is affected by the riverine areas, as no large enough areas exist around facilities to expand these nodal areas. The figure below depicts the settlement pattern of the town and proposed land uses.



Map 4.4: Nondweni Local Framework



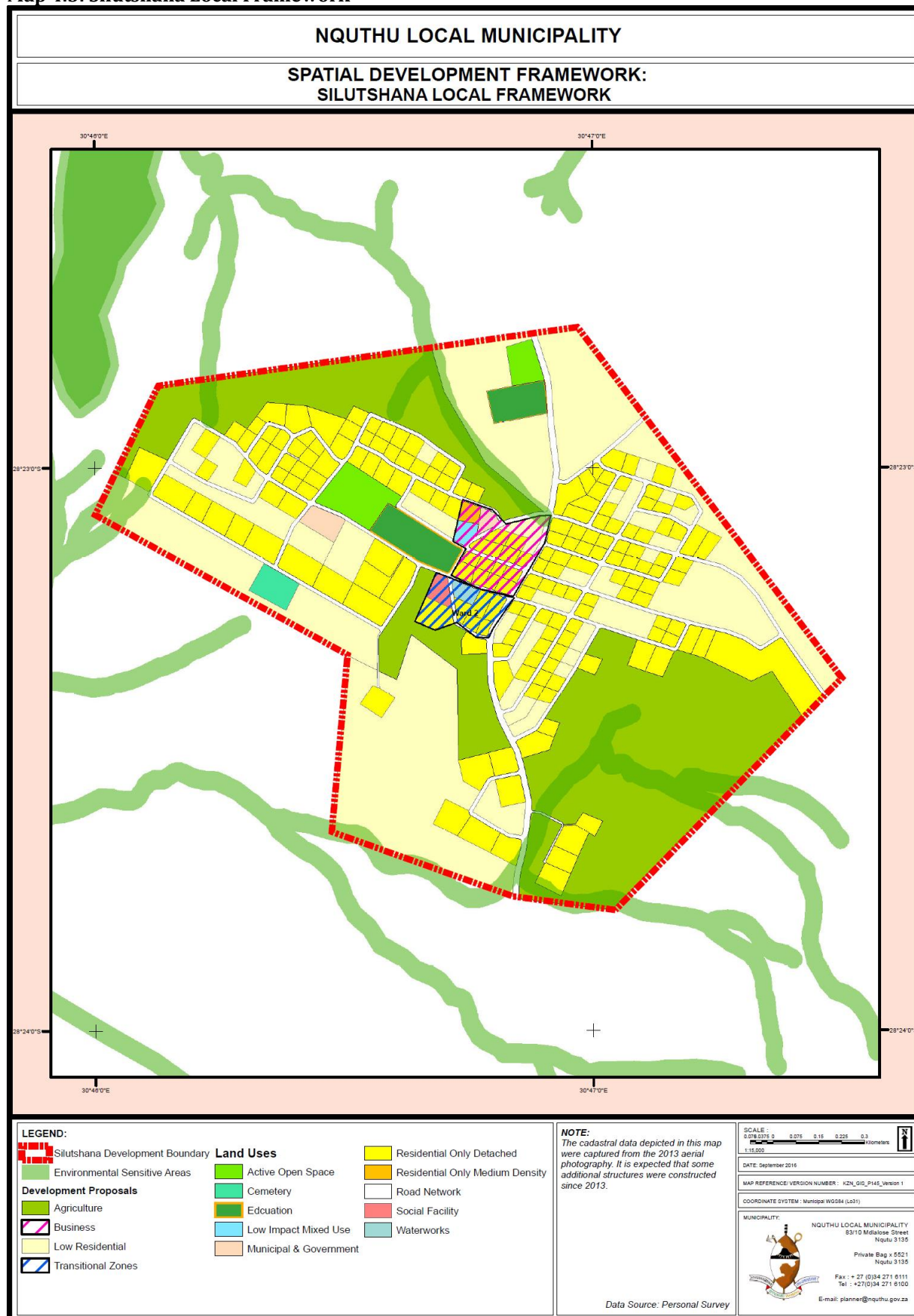


4.8.2.3 Silutshana

Silutshana is an important node specifically for the community residing in the access restricted southern portion of the municipality.



Map 4.5: Silutshana Local Framework





4.8.3 Settlement Development Nodes

A number of settlement development nodes has been identified throughout the municipal area. These settlement development nodes service areas are limited to the surrounding settlements and include low order public, shopping and small business enterprise facilities. It serves as a link between the local communities and Nquthu Town. The settlements identified as Settlement Development Nodes within the Nquthu Municipal SDF include:

- Haladu
- Hlati Dam
- Hlazakazi
- Isandlwana
- Jabavu
- Jama
- Maduladula
- Mafitleng
- Masotsheni
- Mkhonjane
- Mphazima
- Mpukunyoni
- Ncepheni
- Ndindindi
- Patsoane
- Qhudeni
- St. Augustine

Local frameworks have been prepared for each of the abovementioned settlement development nodes, which includes proposed land uses as well as a proposed development boundary to encourage densification and combat further urban sprawl. The local frameworks for these settlements area attached:

4.9 STANDARDS FOR PROVISION OF FACILITIES

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has reviewed the application of South African and international standards and guidelines for specifically the provision of social facilities within the South African Context. The result of this revision was the formulation of “Guidelines for the Provision of Social Facilities in South African Settlements, 2012”. The need for social facilities and provision of additional facilities within the Nquthu Local Municipality was assessed in terms of the mentioned guidelines.

From the guidelines it is evident that the need for social facilities depend largely on the Town/settlement population size and density of the settlement. The development node classification will be use to guide the social facilities required as stipulated in Table 4.11 below:



Table 4.11: Development Node Classification in terms of the Social Facility Settlement Size classification

Development Node	Town/Settlement	CSIR Classification
Municipal Development Node	Nquthu Town	Social facilities required for small Towns/Isolated Regional Service Centres
Community Development Node	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ngolokodo • Nondweni • Silutshane 	Social facilities required for Villages
Settlement Development Node	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haladu • Hlati Dam • Hlajakazi • Isandlwana • Jabavu • Jama • Maduladula • Mafitleng • Masotsheni • Mkhonjane • Mphazima • Mpukunyoni • Ncepheni • Ndindindi • Patsoane • Qhudeni • St. Augustine 	Social facilities required for Remote Villages



Table 4.12: Social facility guidelines for Municipal Development Node

E: Social Facilities required for Small Towns/Isolated Regional Service Centres (Catchment size: 25 000 - 60 000 people)				
FACILITIES	AVERAGE THRESHOLD (POPULATION)	ACCEPTABLE TRAVEL DISTANCE (KM)	PROVISION CRITERIA	COMMENTS
HEALTH AND EMERGENCY SERVICES				
Community Health Centre	60 000	90% of population served within 5 km*	C	*National Department of Health target
Primary Health Clinic	24 000 - 70 000	90% of population served within 5 km*	C	*National Department of Health target
Fire Station	60 000 - 100 000	8 - 23 minutes (response time)^	C	Area coverage and reach versus people/land use in the specific area will have to be evaluated; ^SABS standard
Fire bakkie pump deployment point	Variable	Variable	D	Only for use in low-density areas where conventional deployment is not warranted or affordable
Police Station	60 000 - 100 000	Up to 24 km	C	Central location critical but demand factors and access of population will dictate location and size. SAPS Contact Points are used in areas not warranting a fully-fledged station but which are beyond the SAPS distance criteria of 24 km
SOCIAL AND CULTURAL (PUBLIC SERVICE FACILITIES)				
Community Performing Arts Centre	50 000	20 km	R	Unfunded and demand-driven
Museum – medium/small	Variable	Variable	D	Site-specific demand
Local Library	20 000 - 70 000	8 - 10 km urban; 25 km rural	C	Discretionary provision if regional library is within 5 km
Mobile Library	Variable	Variable	D	Needs-based for isolated or special categories, i.e. home for the aged and for people with disabilities
CIVIC				
Home Affairs – small office	40 000	25 km	C	Central location important; linked to Thusong Centres. Mobile/Periodic Home Affairs Offices if below threshold
Thusong Centre (community-based “one-stop” development centres)	1 per Local Municipality	25 km	C	
Labour Office	Variable	25 km	C	Linked to Thusong Centres.
Magistrate’s Court	Variable	Undetermined at this stage	C	Minimum of 1 Regional Court per District Municipality; 1 or more District Courts per Local Municipality
Municipal Office	1 per Local Municipality	30 km	D	May be divided among administrative regions of the town
Prison and Place of Safety	n/a	Variable	D	Regional scale provision
Solid Waste Disposal Site and Recycling Depot	n/a	Variable	C	Municipal/Sub-municipal provision
SOCIAL SERVICES				
Community Hall – large	60 000	8 - 10 km	C	Mixture of facility sizes to meet maximum population
Community Hall – medium/small (fringe areas)	10 000 - 15 000	15 km	D	
Children’s Home	Variable	n/a	R	Require access to schools, sports and health facilities



E: Social Facilities required for **Small Towns/Isolated Regional Service Centres** (cont) (Catchment size: 25 000 - 60 000 people)

FACILITIES	AVERAGE THRESHOLD (POPULATION)	ACCEPTABLE TRAVEL DISTANCE (KM)	PROVISION CRITERIA	COMMENTS
SOCIAL SERVICES (CONT)				
Home for the Aged	Variable	n/a	R	Peripheral location on public transport routes with access to shops and medical facilities
ICT Access Point	10 000+	5 km	C	Located within Libraries, Postal Agency, Thusongs, etc.
Post Office/Agency with post boxes	10 000 - 20 000	25 km	C	Central location critical
Post Boxes	See comment	25 km	R	Should be provided in addition to a Post Office where there is no home postal delivery
SASSA Office (Social Service Office)	40 000	40 km	C	Local/service offices may be at fixed point or satellite or mobile services. Services are offered from fixed points on one or more days per week from infrastructure such as Thusong Centres, Community Halls or one-stop development centres while mobile offices serve generally rural areas
Social Grant Pay Point	Variable	5 km	C	Multiple points within nodal area; on fixed days in the month. Mobile may be used for special cases; if beneficiaries within 5 km of banks, Post Offices, Thusong Centres then these services should be used instead
Cemetery (medium)	8.8 ha/50 000 (or portion thereof)	15 km	D	Assumes annual death rate of 1.6% and 90% of the dead are buried, recycling of graves (40% of graves after 10 years and 30% after 20 years)
EDUCATION				
ABET/Skill Training	Variable	25 km	R	Variety of institutions mostly with no sports facilities and of limited spatial extent. Centrally located
Special Education	Still to be determined	25 km	R	Range of alternate types required. Special school transport may be necessary
Secondary School	12 500	5 km	C	With or without sports facilities; new schools to use communal sports facilities
Primary School	7 000	5 km	C	With or without sports facilities; new schools to use communal sports facilities
Grade R Class at Primary School	1 000	2 km (preferred) - 5 km	C	Linked to Primary School
Small Crèche/Early Childhood Development Centre	2 400 - 3 000	2 km	C	Supports working parents so can be located close to employment centres as well as to residential areas and nearby parks



E: Social Facilities required for Small Towns/Isolated Regional Service Centres (cont) (Catchment size: 25 000 - 60 000 people)

FACILITIES	AVERAGE THRESHOLD (POPULATION)	ACCEPTABLE TRAVEL DISTANCE (KM)	PROVISION CRITERIA	COMMENTS
ECD Resource Hub and Care Centre	20 000	5 km	C	Located to support a number of schools; i.e. 1 hub per several crèches
RECREATION PROVISION (SPORTS AND PARKS)				
Total provision for all facilities below is approx 0.56 ha/1 000 people. Thresholds are approximate. Facilities should be consolidated to develop facility complexes. Approximately 20% of this allocation is for regional facilities and 40% each for community and neighbourhood facilities. Must have resources to maintain grassed surfaces.				
Grassed surface (2 football fields equivalent)	15 000	3 km	Compulsory provision of facilities in terms of the land per people ratio but the provision of specific types of facilities should be based on community needs and budgetary concerns	Adjust number of playing surfaces to local demand. Only required for local residents if no other higher-order facilities are provided within reach. Sharing of facilities between schools and the wider community recommended, particularly in smaller settlements
Sports Complex (grouping of fields and/or sports complexes)	60 000	10 km		
Grassed field (2 football fields equivalent) with 500-seat stand	30 000	5 km		
Cricket Oval	60 000	10 km		Well located in terms of road network and spatial plan of region
Athletics/Cricket Stadium (grassed field and athletics track and stand – 3 000+ seats)	60 000	10 km		Public transport access essential. Clustered with other sports facilities
Combi-court surface (x 2)	15 000	3 km		
Combi-court surface (x 4)	60 000	10 km		
Community Pool	10 000	5 km		
Swimming Pool (25 m to 33 m pool)	30 000 - 50 000	25 km		Public transport access essential. Clustered with other sports facilities. Must be able to fill and maintain pool
Total provision for all facilities below is approx 0.5 ha/1 000 (ongoing research is being conducted on the desirability of reducing this; current indications are that for users quality is more important than quantity). The land should be consolidated in developing the facilities below. Thresholds are approximate. Approximately 40% of this allocation is for strategic (regional) and district facilities and 60% for community, urban and neighbourhoods parks, play lots, etc.				
District Park	60 000 - 100 000	10 km	D	
Community Park with play equipment	60 000	5 km	C	
Urban Park	Variable	1 km	C	Central location in areas of high activity/employment/retail
Local/Neighbourhood Park (includes play equipment)	3 000 - 15 000	1 km	C	May be redundant if district/community park located within reach
Play Equipment at other facilities	Variable	Variable	D	Only provided where no parks; placed at e.g. Clinics, Libraries



Table 4.13: Social facility guidelines for Community Development Node

G: Social Facilities required for Villages (Catchment size: 5 000 - 25 000 people)				
FACILITIES	AVERAGE THRESHOLD (POPULATION)	ACCEPTABLE TRAVEL DISTANCE (KM)	PROVISION CRITERIA	COMMENTS
HEALTH AND EMERGENCY SERVICES				
Primary Health Clinic	5 000 - 7 000	90% of population served within 5 km [#]	C/ D	May be limited to certain days of the week. [#] Ref.: NDoH Strategic Planning Cluster, March 2006 (updated Nov 2009) Service Transformation Plan Framework – Outline of the Service Transformation Plans for 2010-2025
Mobile/Periodic Health Clinic	Variable	Variable	D	Fixed service preferred to a mobile service; limited days per week
Police Station	Subject to SAPS work study and requirements of the area		D	
SAPS Contact Point	Variable	24 km	C (if no SAPS station)	SAPS Contact Points for use in areas not warranting a fully-fledged station but which are beyond the distance criteria for a fully-fledged Police Station
Fire bakkie pump deployment point	Variable	Variable	D	If no conventional fire-fighting service within reach (20 minutes)
SOCIAL AND CULTURAL (PUBLIC SERVICE FACILITIES)				
Museum – small	Variable	Variable	D	Site-specific demand
Local Library	5 000 - 20 000	25 km	C	Discretionary provision if regional Library is within 25 km
Mobile/Periodic Library	Variable	Variable	D	Needs-based for isolated or special categories; may be linked to schools in the area
CIVIC				
Mobile/Periodic Home Affairs Office	Variable	20 km - 25 km Variable	D	Mobile and periodic services. Government is advocating a single mobile service for all departments but this not yet achieved
Mobile/eGov Integrated Service	2 000	5 km if more 2 000 people within this catchment/ alternatively 25 km	C	
Labour Office	Variable	25 km Urban; 35 - 50 km Rural; 100 km Sparse	C	May form part of above
Solid Waste Disposal Site and Recycling Depot	n/a	Variable	C	Unless clear guidelines for individual disposal are agreed upon
SOCIAL SERVICES				
Community Hall – medium/small (fringe areas)	10 000 - 15 000	25 km	D	
Children's Home	Variable	n/a	R	Need dependent. Require access to schools, sports and health facilities
Home for the Aged	Variable	n/a	R	Need dependent. Central location with access to shops, Libraries and medical facilities
ICT Access Point	10 000+	5 km	C	Located within Libraries, Postal Agency, Thusongs, etc.
Post Office/Agency with post boxes	10 000 - 20 000	25 km	C	Central location critical
Post Boxes	See comment	25 km	R	Should be provided in addition to a Post Office where there is no home postal delivery



G: Social Facilities required for Villages (cont) (Catchment size: 5 000 - 25 000 people)

FACILITIES	AVERAGE THRESHOLD (POPULATION)	ACCEPTABLE TRAVEL DISTANCE (KM)	PROVISION CRITERIA	COMMENTS
SOCIAL SERVICES (CONT)				
SASSA Office (Social Service Office)	40 000	40 km	C	Local/Service offices may be at fixed point or satellite or mobile services (eGovernment). Services offered on one or more days per week from infrastructure such as Thusong Centres, community halls or one-stop development centres while mobile offices generally serve rural areas less frequently
Social Grant Pay Point	Variable	5 km	C	Multiple points within nodal area. Mobile may be used for special cases; if beneficiaries within 5 km of banks, Post Offices, Thusong Centres then these services should be used instead
Cemetery	Very small - 0.88 ha/5 000	25 km	C	Assumes annual death rate of 1.6% and 90% of the dead are buried, recycling of graves (40% of graves after 10 years and 30% after 20 years)
	Small - 4.4 ha/25 000			
EDUCATION				
ABET/Skill Training	Variable	25 km	R	Variety of institutions mostly with no sports facilities and of limited spatial extent. Centrally located
Special Education	Still to be determined	20 km	D	Range of alternate types required. Special school transport may be necessary
Secondary School	12 500	5 km	C	With or without sports facilities; new schools to use communal sports facilities
Primary School	7 000	5 km	C	With or without sports facilities; new schools to use communal sports facilities
Grade R Class at Primary School	1 000	2 km (preferred) - 5 km	C	Linked to Primary School
Small Crèche/Early Childhood Development Centre	2 400 - 3 000	2 km	C	Supports working parents so can be located close to employment centres as well as to residential areas. Preferably located near parks
RECREATION PROVISION (SPORTS AND PARKS)				
Total provision for all facilities below is approx 0.56 ha/1 000 people. Thresholds are approximate. Facilities should be consolidated to develop facility complexes. Approximately 20% of this allocation is for regional facilities and 40% each for community and neighbourhood facilities. Must have resources to maintain grassed surfaces.				
Level surface playing field	3 000	2 km	Compulsory provision of facilities in terms of the land per people ratio but the provision of specific types of facilities should be based on community needs and budgetary concerns	Adjust number of playing surfaces to local demand. Only required for local residents if no other higher-order facilities are provided within reach. Sharing of facilities between schools and the wider community recommended, particularly in smaller settlements
Grassed surface (2 football fields equivalent)	15 000	3 km		
Grassed field (2 football fields equivalent) with 500-seat stand	30 000	5 km		
Single hard surface court	3 000	5 km		
Combi-court surface (x2)	15 000	3 km		
Community Pool	10 000	Variable		Centrally situated, preferably near schools



G: Social Facilities required for Villages (cont)
(Catchment size: 5 000 - 25 000 people)

FACILITIES	AVERAGE THRESHOLD (POPULATION)	ACCEPTABLE TRAVEL DISTANCE (KM)	PROVISION CRITERIA	COMMENTS
RECREATION PROVISION (SPORTS AND PARKS) (CONT)				
Total provision for all facilities below is approx 0.5 ha/1 000 (ongoing research is being conducted on the desirability of reducing this; current indications are that for users quality is more important than quantity). The land should be consolidated in developing the facilities below. Thresholds are approximate. Approximately 40% of this allocation is for strategic (regional) and district facilities and 60% for community, urban and neighbourhoods parks, play lots, etc.				
Local/Neighbourhood Park (includes play equipment)	Total provision for these facilities approximately 0.5 ha/1 000 people	Variable	C	
Play Equipment at other facilities	Optional	Variable	D	Only provided where no parks; placed at e.g. Health Clinics



Table 4.14: Social facility guidelines for Settlement Development Node

H: Social Facilities required for Remote Villages (Catchment size: 500 - 5 000 people), i.e. villages that are more than 20 km from larger settlements				
FACILITIES	AVERAGE THRESHOLD (POPULATION)	ACCEPTABLE TRAVEL DISTANCE (KM)	PROVISION CRITERIA	COMMENTS
HEALTH AND EMERGENCY SERVICES				
Primary Health Clinic	5 000 - 7 000	90% of population served within 5 km*	C/ D	May be limited to certain days of the week.* Ref.: NDoH Strategic Planning Cluster, March 2006 (updated Nov 2009) Service Transformation Plan Framework – Outline of the Service Transformation Plans for 2010-2025
Mobile/Periodic Health Clinic	Variable	Variable	D	Fixed service preferred to a mobile service; limited days per week
Police Station	Subject to SAPS work study and requirements of the area		D	
SAPS Contact Point	Variable	24 km	C (if no SAPS station)	SAPS Contact Points for use in areas not warranting a fully-fledged station but which are beyond the distance criteria for a fully-fledged police station
Fire bakkie pump deployment point	Variable	Variable	D	If no conventional fire-fighting service within reach (20 minutes)
SOCIAL AND CULTURAL (PUBLIC SERVICE FACILITIES)				
Museums – small	Variable	Variable	D	Site-specific demand
Mobile/Periodic Library	Variable	Variable	D	Needs-based for isolated or special categories; may be linked to schools in the area
CIVIC				
Mobile/Periodic Home Affairs Office	Variable	20 km - 25 km Variable	D	
Mobile/eGov Integrated Service	2 000	5 km if more than 2 000 people within this catchment/alternatively 25 km	C	Mobile and periodic services. Government is advocating a single mobile service for all departments but this not yet achieved
Labour Office	Variable	25 km Urban; 35 km - 50 km Rural; 100 km Sparse	C	May form part of above
Solid Waste Disposal Site and Recycling Depot	n/a	Variable	C	Unless clear guidelines for individual disposal are agreed upon
SOCIAL SERVICES				
ICT Access Point	5 000 - 10 000	At central point	C	Located within schools or at central service point
Post Office/Agency with post boxes	Variable	Variable	D	Central location critical
Post Boxes	Where access required	Variable	R	Only in isolated locations/can be provided in addition to a Post Office where there is no home postal delivery
SASSA Office (Social Service Office)	40 000	40 km (up to 100 km in low-density areas, e.g. Northern Cape)	C	Local/Service offices may be at fixed point or satellite or mobile services. Services are offered from fixed points on one or more days per week from infrastructure such as schools, Thusong Centres, community halls or one-stop development centres
Social Grant Pay Point	Variable	5 km	C	Multiple points within nodal area on fixed day in the month. Mobile may be used for special cases; if beneficiaries within 5 km of banks, Post Offices, Thusong Centres then these services should be used instead
Cemetery (very small)	0.25 ha/1 000	15 km	C	Provide if no alternative facility within 40 km; geographical studies required; assumes no reburials over 30 year period, an annual death rate of 1.6% and that 100% of the dead are buried



H: Social Facilities required for Remote Villages (cont)
(Catchment size: 500 - 5 000 people),
i.e. villages that are more than 20 km from larger settlements

FACILITIES	AVERAGE THRESHOLD (POPULATION)	ACCEPTABLE TRAVEL DISTANCE (KM)	PROVISION CRITERIA	COMMENTS
EDUCATION				
Secondary School	2 500	10 km	C	Threshold corresponds to recommended minimum school size of 200 learners; school sports fields can be combined with municipal provision
Primary School	1 000	10 km	C	Threshold corresponds to recommended minimum school size of 135 learners; school sports fields can be combined with municipal provision
Grade R Class at Primary School	1 000	2 km (preferred) - 5 km	D	Linked to Primary School
Small Crèche/Early Childhood Development Centre	Variable	Variable	D	
RECREATION PROVISION (SPORTS AND PARKS) [COMBINATION OF SPORTS FACILITIES AND PARKS SHOULD BE PROMOTED]				
Level surface playing field	Total provision for these facilities approx. 0.56 ha/1 000 people		C	Sharing of facilities between schools and the wider community recommended; preferably sited at or near schools
Single hard surface court			D	
Local/Neighbourhood Park (includes play equipment)	Total provision for these facilities approx. 0.5 ha/1 000 people	Variable	D	
Play Equipment at other facilities	Optional	Variable	C	Only provided where no parks; placed at e.g. Health Clinics

4.10 CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK AND IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

The spatial distribution and extent of planned capital projects within this study based on the projects outlined in the municipal and district integrated development plans are reflected on the attached thematic maps. These maps show the spatial distribution of the projects across wards and villages, as well as the extent of planned capital investment at the various locations. The importance of this information in the development of the Spatial Development Framework is to ensure that the proposed spatial proposals are supported by the necessary capital investment required for implementation. It does not imply that the existing capital investment framework will determine the nature of future spatial development proposals, but the aim should be to improve the alignment of these two aspects over time through the annual integrated development planning revision process. It is however imperative to consider the extent and distribution of current committed projects at the outset of the SDF process.



4.11 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND OBJECTIVES

As set out in the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations of 2001 Section 2(4)(f), “A spatial development framework reflected in a municipality’s Integrated Development Plan must contain a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the spatial development framework”. In this Section of the Report the Strategies, set out in the Nquthu Spatial Development Framework has been assessed in terms of its potential impact on the Development Sensitivity Zones as well as in terms of the Objectives identified. The analysis is done in a Matrix Format indicating the Strategy/Objective or Project and firstly its compatibility in terms of the identified Development Sensitivity Category and then its impact in terms of the SEA objectives. The following symbols were utilised:

Spatial analysis:

√ = compatible location

△ = potentially compatible location

X = incompatible location

Analysis against SEA objectives:

A = Likely positive impact on achieving objective

B = Possible positive impact on achieving objective

C = Neutral/not applicable

D = Possible negative impact on achieving objective

E = Likely negative impact on achieving object



Environmental Objectives

- Objective 1: To maintain and enhance the quality of all water sources in the municipality.
- Objective 2: To maintain and promote the biodiversity of the municipality, both in terms of ecosystem integrity and species diversity
- Objective 3: To protect the landscape and soil integrity of the municipality

Table 4.15: Matrix Table

SDF STRATEGIES		DEVELOPMENT SENSITIVITY ZONES			ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES		
Spatial Strategy	Applicable Location	High	Medium	Low	1	2	3
Enhance regional identity and unique character of place by the incorporation of rural standards in spatial planning.	Total extend of the Municipal area	X	△	√	B	B	B
Encourage mixed land use in interaction with each other at a scale and intensity that will contribute to economic development.	All development Nodes	X	△	√	D	D	B
Provision, upgrading and maintenance of key distribution routes and link roads to corridors.	Key distribution routes and link roads.	X	△	√	B	B	B
Promotion of economic activities in closer proximity to the rural unemployed.	All development nodes	X	△	√	D	D	B
Clustering of social and community facilities at more accessible points within rural service nodes.	Focusing on identified development nodes	X	△	√	C	A	A
Promotion of private sector investment in rural areas within diverse economies.	Municipal development node and community development nodes	X	△	√	C	D	D
Spatial focus of resources to areas of greatest need to redress inequalities in services standards and quality of life.	All settlements	X	△	√	C	D	D
Equitable protection and support of rights to and in land.	All areas	X	√	√	C	C	C
Promote participatory and accountable spatial planning and land use management within all areas of Nquthu Municipality.	All areas	X	△	√	A	A	A



Stimulation of Nquthu Town and Rural Service nodes to promote sufficient market thresholds.	Municipal development node and community development nodes	X	√	√	B	B	A
Phased Planning around bulk capacities to ensure more cost effective developments.	All identified development nodes	X	△	√	B	B	B
Define services standards in rural and urban areas of Nquthu Municipality in order to improve the quality of life of communities, and economic opportunities.		X	√	√	B	B	B
Promotion of economic opportunities in close proximity to residential functions (where sustainable).	Municipal Development Node and Community Development Nodes	√	√	√	C	C	D
Protection and use of natural hydrological systems.	The whole municipality	X	△	√	A	B	B
Plan service standards in line with economic and environmental affordability .		X	△	√	A	B	B
Conservation and maintenance of infrastructure and resources are better than replacement.		√	√	√	A	A	A
Fragmented spatial structure causes rural sprawl and should be countered within parameters of rural culture.		X	△	√	B	B	B
Improved land management measures to control potential conflicts are required.		△	√	√	B	B	B
Protect productive land for agricultural purposes.	Identified agricultural areas	X	△	√	C	C	B
Identify and promote alternative infrastructure solutions within landscape of municipality.	The whole municipality	△	√	√	B	B	C
Spatial analysis: √ = compatible location △ = potentially compatible location X = incompatible location		Analysis against Environmental objectives: A = Likely positive impact on achieving objective B = Possible positive impact on achieving objective C= Neutral/not applicable D = Possible negative impact on achieving objective E = Likely negative impact on achieving objective					

4.11.1 Strategic Objectives

4.11.1.1 Objective 1: Water resources

Objective 1: To maintain and enhance the quality of all water sources in the municipality.



Justification for the objective

The following pertinent aspects related to this objective should be noted:

- Ward 4 has the highest percentage (73.2%) of households that does not have access to piped water, this is followed by Ward 3 (63.1%) and then by Ward 1 (54%).
- Approximately 40% of the Nquthu LM has access to a regional water scheme.
- Approximately 60% of the Nquthu LM source their water from boreholes, springs, rivers etc.

Sub-objective	Indicators	Targets
Objective 1.1: To provide adequate sanitation services to all households within the LM supported by high quality wastewater infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of Households with sanitation to MIG standards • Green drop rating of wastewater infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% by 2020 and 85% by 2025 • Green drop score of 70% by 2020 and 80% by 2025
Objective 1.2: Implement a roll-out programme for local water harvesting in the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % households in district making use of rainwater tanks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% by 2020 • 70% by 2020 and 75% by 2025 • 90% by 2020 and 95% by 2025
Objective 1.3: Programme for building of dams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators defined in the River Health Programme can be used as a point of departure • Extent of physical barriers (eg. weirs/dams) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be determined
Objective 1.4: Programme for development of water sources (desalination, rainwater recycling, groundwater).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage loss of special water features in UDM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero loss of special features
Objective 1.5: Maintain and further improve operation of water infrastructure network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Services Authority blue drop rating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero loss of wetlands • Zero transformation
Objective 1.6: Implement a Water Conservation and Demand Management Programme for the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage water loss within the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Objective 1.7:		



Ensure access to water infrastructure at the required minimum design standard for all households in the district		
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4.11.1.2 Objective 2: Biodiversity

Objective 2: To maintain and promote the biodiversity of the municipality, both in terms of ecosystem integrity and species diversity.



Justification for the objective

Based on the status quo analysis the following strategic issues need to be considered:

- The Nquthu Local Municipality is characterised by 12 vegetation types as illustrated on the attached thematic map. Table 3.1 below lists the various vegetation types..
- There is a small portion (0.92%) in the Eastern section of the Nquthu LM that is regarded as Endangered. Majority (49.57%) of the municipality has a conservation status that is Vulnerable whilst 49.52% of the municipality has a conservation status that is Least Threatened.
- There are 2 protected areas within the Nquthu Local Municipality which fall under the Provincial Nature Reserve Category. The Isandlwana covers 780.7ha (0.4% of municipality) of land and the Ntinini Training Centre covers 747.2ha (0.38% of municipality). Isandlwana is located in Ward 4 and the Ntinini Training Centre is located in Ward 14

Sub-objective	Targets	Indicators
Objective 2.1: To conserve the ecological integrity of ecosystems of the municipality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero loss of natural vegetation types and natural ecological communities • Zero loss • Zero transformation of HRBPU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage loss of natural vegetation types. • Percentage loss of critically endangered and endangered vegetation types • Land transformation in High-Risk Biodiversity Planning Units (HRBPU)
Objective 2.2: To conserve endangered faunal species in the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero loss of endangered faunal species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage loss of endangered faunal species
Objective 2.3: To limit the spread of and where possible clear alien invasive vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero increase in the occurrence of alien invasive vegetation • To be determined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in land area (ha) affected by alien invasive vegetation • Area (ha) of alien invasive vegetation cleared

4.11.1.3 Objective 3: Landscape and soil integrity

Objective 3: To protect the landscape and soil integrity of the municipality



Justification for the objective

- The mean elevation (m above sea level) ranges from 689 above sea level, to 1,551m above sea level. The largest part of the Municipality is relatively even, with a decline in altitude on the eastern border towards the White-Mfolozi River, as well as on southern border of the municipality towards a number of arterial rivers.
- The slope analysis study indicates that the majority of the project area (48.14%) is characterized by slopes that are “Flatter than 1:20”. Approximately 27.94% of the area’s topography has a slope character “Between 1:20 - 1:10” while 8.26% of the project area is characterised by slopes “Between 1:7.5 - 1:5”.
- Soil exposure to wind, rain and storm water due to removal of vegetation. This is mainly caused by crop production, overgrazing, and land cleared for human settlement
- Land degradation is a problem within the Nquthu LM. The most common form of land degradation in the Nquthu LM is Degraded Grassland as it covers 3.98% (99.89Ha) of municipal land and is scattered throughout the municipality, majority of which occurs in the Eastern, Western and Central portions of the Nquthu LM

Sub-objective	Targets	Indicators
Objective 3.1: To reduce soil erosion and rehabilitate areas of severe degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be determined • 10% reduction on base year by 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ha of land rehabilitated annually • % Land cover classified as degraded
Objective 3.2: To limit the visual impact of infrastructure and built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be determined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be determined
Objective 3.3: To prohibit development on the steeper slopes and higher lying crest regions of the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero percent transformation on slopes steeper than 1:3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of development on slopes steeper than 1:3



4.11.1.4 Objective 4: Economic development and poverty alleviation

Objective 4: To support sustainable economic development programmes aimed at the alleviation of unemployment and poverty



Justification for the objective

The following strategic issues were identified:

- Approximately 66% of the Nquthu Local Municipality are employed, 24% are unemployed and 10% are discouraged workers. Affordability levels are low with approximately 60% of the population aged between 20 - 65 years of age earning R800 per month or less.
- Approximately 71% of the population in the Nquthu LM earn less than R38 200 annually.
- According to the Umzinyathi SDF, Nquthu shows potential for growth in the primary sector. The tertiary sector will maintain its current growth tendencies while there might be a slowdown in the growth in the secondary sector.
- Increased use of natural resources such as water and land to support economic growth and development targets.

Sub-objective	District DGDP Targets	Indicators
Objective 4.1: Unleash potential of agricultural sector in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 13 500 in 2020 and 17 000 in 2025 ▪ 165 500 in 2020 and 174 000 in 2025 ▪ 4 000 in 2020 and 4 500 in 2025 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total employment within the agricultural sector (including forestry) ▪ Hectares of land under agricultural production (ha) (Including forestry; Excl. Subsistence) ▪ Hectares of land under irrigation (ha)
Objective 4.2: Enhance economic development through trade and investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20 000 in 2020 and 22 000 in 2025 ▪ 24 500 in 2020 and 29 000 in 2025 ▪ 24 000 in 2020 and 29 000 in 2025 ▪ To be determined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total number of employment opportunities in manufacturing ▪ Total number of employment opportunities in retail and trade ▪ Total number of employment opportunities in services sector ▪ Total number of jobs created in conservation and tourism sector
Objective 4.3: Expand government led employment creation programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 24 000 in 2020 and 31 000 in 2025 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total number of opportunities created through EPWP and CWP (cumulative)
Objective 4.4: Enhance the knowledge economy of the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 7.5% in 2020 and 10% in 2025 ▪ 18% increase on base year in 2020 and 23% increase on base year in 2025. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of population >20 years with diploma/degree (%) ▪ Number of persons in professionally registered occupation categories in the Municipality.
Objective 4.5: To promote the sustainable development and utilisation of environmentally sensitive eco-tourism and related.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To be determined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of eco-tourism activities in the Municipality. ▪ Number of employment opportunities in eco-tourism sector. ▪ Annual visitors to tourism facilities in the Municipality.
Objective 4.6: Alleviate poverty and enhance social welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 55% by 2020 and 45% by 2025 ▪ 3.2 by 2020 and 2.9 by 2025 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % Households earning < R38 200 per annum ▪ Effective dependency ratio

4.11.1.5 Objective 5: Heritage resources

Objective 5: To protect and manage all types of heritage resources within the municipality as an important physical and eco-tourism asset.



Justification for the objective

There are three cultural heritage and tourism sites within the municipality, which need to be protected and conserved, namely:

- Battles of Rorkes Drift
- Isandhlwana Battlefields
- The Ncome Museum at Blood River

Adjacent to the municipal boundary is cultural spots such as the Battlefield of Blood River, Fort whitehead, Fort Melville and Fugitives Drift.

Sub-objective	Targets	Indicators
Objective 5.1: To develop, and continually update, a detailed heritage register which can serve as a management tool in the protection of the areas cultural history.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual increase in the number of heritage resources recorded in the district Heritage Resource Register. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of identified heritage resources and sites within the UDM.
Objective 5.2: To prohibit the alteration or destruction of heritage resources and cultural landscapes resulting from uncontrolled and unplanned development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Zero land conversion and development on and around heritage resource sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extent of development and infrastructure within a 50m buffer around heritage sites.
Objective 5.3: To improve the general awareness of the significance of heritage resources of the district and the legal obligations for protection and management of these resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Zero incidence of damage and vandalism of heritage sites. ▪ To be determined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of heritage resource sites damaged or vandalized. ▪ Number of heritage resource sites published and contained in tourism and other promotional material.



4.11.1.6 Objective 6: Improve living conditions and quality of life

Objective 6: To improve the living conditions and quality of life of all residents within the Nquthu Local Municipality



Justification for the objective

The status quo analysis highlighted the following important strategic issues relating to the socio-economic environment:

- Approximately 55% of the Nquthu LM live in Brick structures, whilst 45% live in traditional and informal dwellings.
- Only 5.1% of houses have access to flush toilets.
- A large proportion of houses do not have access to electricity.

The following impacts are associated with these characteristics:

- Social and health impacts of large number of households utilizing untreated sources of water and without adequate sanitation infrastructure.
- Extent of potable water required to ensure that all households will receive water at a minimum services level.
- Availability of water resources (both surface and ground water) in the various catchment areas to ensure provision of minimum level of basic services.
- Environmental impacts in the form of potential surface and ground water pollution resulting from inadequate sanitation infrastructure.
- Impact on ambient air quality resulting from the extensive use of fossil fuels for heating and cooking purposes.
- Environmental impact on natural vegetation resulting from the use of wood for heating and cooking purposes.
- Potential impacts on service and ground water quality resulting from absence of waste removal services in many parts of the municipality.
- Negative impacts on ambient air quality resulting from burning of waste in informal waste dumps.
- Visual impact of informal disposal of waste.
- The need to identify appropriately located landfill sites.
- Potential extent of land required for housing provision purposes, densification should also be encouraged.
- Relatively low development density and dispersed spatial structure in rural parts of the municipality, resulting in larger development footprint areas and costly service provision.

Sub-objective	Targets	Indicators
Objective 6.1: Improved water and waste water resource management and supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 70% by 2020 and 85% by 2025 ▪ 100% by 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of Households with sanitation to MIG standards ▪ % of Households with access to 75l of water per person per day ▪ % of Households with water yard connections or water inside dwelling
Objective 6.2: To improve energy production and supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 75% by 2020 and 85% by 2025 ▪ 5% by 2020 and 10% by 2025 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % Households with electricity for cooking ▪ % Households using solar energy for cooking
Objective 6.3: To improve waste collection, management and recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Targets for 2020: Paper 30%; lighting 15%; Tyres 50%. ▪ To be determined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % Waste recycled ▪ Number of licensed waste disposal sites
Objective 6.4: To develop sustainable human	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 7% reduction by 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing backlog



settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30persons/ha by 2020 and 40 by 2025 ▪ 8000 units by 2020 and 12000 units by 2025 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Population density in identified priority development nodes (persons/ha) ▪ Number of gap housing units delivered (cumulative)
Objective 6.5: To manage pressures of the built environment on biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 85% by 2020 and 100% by 2025 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % Conformance of land and resource use decisions with in High-Risk Biodiversity Planning Units (HRBPU) guidelines
Objective 6.6: Improved coverage and quality of Road Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Less than 10% of road network in poor condition by 2030 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of road network in poor condition



5 IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING

5.1 IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH

As part of the Nquthu IDP, the SDF and its implementation is crucial to the development of the municipal area and its communities. Through the IDP, the SDF will influence budgeting and resource allocation and specific interventions will be measured through the performance management system. Practical implementation of the SDF will be achieved through the further detailed planning of special development areas and the Nquthu Land Use Management System, currently being formulated.

The Nquthu Spatial Development Framework is to contribute in a meaningful manner towards the spatial restructuring and development within the municipality, and it is therefore vital to address key implementation aspects related to the SDF and spatial planning in general. It is envisaged that the implementation of an SDF will have to address at least the following three aspects:

1. **Alignment of Efforts** – The alignment of spatial intentions and strategies with surrounding municipalities to ensure regional combined effort and co-operation as well as internal alignment of the intentions of the SDF within all the internal departments within the municipality.
2. **Resource Targeting** – The assessment of current capital investment target areas to assess the level of compliance to the findings and intentions of the SDF as well as to identify any gaps or needs for additional expenditure in order to achieve the desired spatial structure.
3. **Further Planning** – The strategic nature of the SDF always identifies key intervention areas which might require more detailed investigation and/ or planning and this should be addressed as a vital part of direct implementation of the SDF. This will also include some guidelines for the municipality's land use management system.

The outcomes of each of these areas of implementation planning then results in an overall systematic implementation strategy with a number of proposed interventions with the short, medium and long term and intends to directly influence the formulation of the Nquthu Integrated Development Plan.



5.2 ALIGNMENT OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

5.2.1 Alignment with Surrounding Local Municipalities

The Nquthu Local Municipality is adjoined by six other local municipalities, namely:

- Emadlangeni Local Municipality,
- Abaqulusi Local Municipality,
- Ulundi Local Municipality,
- Nkandla Local Municipality,
- Msinga Local Municipality
- Endumeni Local Municipality

The mapping of these SDF's and its alignment with the Nquthu SDF is illustrated on the attached maps.

5.3 SUPPORTING POLICIES

Table 5.1: Necessary Further Planning & Research

Detailed Research /	Brief Description
Agriculture Assessment and Planning	Detailed study into the potential expansion agricultural development areas which will include an agricultural potential assessment, market analysis, land ownership audit, extensive consultation, management plan and infrastructure requirements towards a comprehensive agricultural business plan.
Nquthu – Nondweni Corridor Strategy	A Detailed corridor study of the short (15 km) distance between Nquthu & Nondweni which is daily frequented by large volumes of pedestrians and commuters. Important to this study is analysis of ownership, transport & circulation, facility requirements/required and urban realm upgrading.
Nquthu Urban Regeneration Plan	The completion of the Nquthu Urban Regeneration Plan with specific attention to the potential additional facilities to be incorporated within this node to serve the wider community of the municipality.
Nodal Development Plans	Nodal Development Plan Study with more detailed spatial structure and implementation planning for each of the identified nodes and addressing the land requirements for proposed facilities and services.
Strategic Environmental Assessment	Including State of the Environment Reporting at a municipal level in order to determine the current state of rivers, soil conditions, biodiversity areas under development threat within the entire municipality.



Facilities Quality Survey	<p>Survey of the condition and quality of service standards currently experienced within all social facilities within the municipality in order to determine upgrading and non-capital interventions required. This will assist in determining local service standards.</p> <p>This should include an accessibility study, which will highlight locational challenges which prevent the communities from accessing schools, police stations, clinics etc. as part of accessibility; it should address quality of roads leading to the facilities.</p>
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5.4 GUIDELINES

A Spatial Development Framework forms part of a larger Land Use Management System, which consists of a number of components which includes the following:

- Spatial Development Framework
- Land Use (Planning) Schemes
- Rates database
- Cadastral and property (registration) database
- Valuation system
- Information regarding the provision of infrastructural services
- Property ownership and tenure
- Environmental management system
- Transportation management system
- Information system GIS

The purpose of a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is to inform the development of a Land use Management Scheme. The SDF provides best-use scenarios for use of land, and it is the function of the Land Use Management Scheme to regulate these land uses. An SDF therefore does not change the rights of properties but gives guidance and direction for growth of a municipality. It is however necessary to align the Land Use Management Scheme with the Spatial Development Framework to ensure that the objectives of the SDF are met.

Where the SDF provides direction for expansion of specific land uses or the restriction of development within other areas, the purposes of Land Use Management Scheme is to manage the use of the land in order to ensure a healthy living environment, where the environment is safe to live in. It is also necessary to provide social amenities (including social facilities, and services) to ensure a convenient living environment. Through evaluation of conservation resources, the SDF also addresses the efficient utilisation of scarce natural resources.

A Land Use Management Scheme should address the following within the document:

1. Land Use Zones (Based on land uses identified within the SDF)



2. Statements of Intent for use Zones
3. Management Areas and Management Plans required for applicable areas of the land use scheme, together with such Land Use Matrices as may be required to identify the land uses permitted or prohibited.
4. Development Control Templates with permissions, conditions, limitations or exemptions, subject to which such developments may be permitted.
5. Definition of Terminology
6. Procedures regarding application, consent, appeal, etc.
7. Land Use Scheme Maps, Management Area Overlays and Management Plans to spatially depict the land use rights.

As the SDF informs the Land Use Management Scheme, the LUMS again provides input into the aspects do a Land Use Management System as mentioned above. Preparation of LUMS Guide

Table 5.2: Preparation of LUMS Guide

STEPS	ACTIONS	OUTCOME
1. What is the institutional capacity for preparing a land use scheme?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop an information system that functions efficiently, both internally and externally to the organization. ▪ Establish and or confirm a planning section / spatial planning unit in your organisation. ▪ Appoint staff in the unit / or consultants taking into consideration the empowerment of the municipality. 	Functioning Planning Unit
2. What is the status quo within a Municipality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct the information audit to get an indication of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No. of TPS, R293 and Amakhosi areas included in the Municipality; ○ Clarity and accuracy of tenure, cadastral and mapping information. ○ Existing sectoral plans and policy guidelines. (Transportation, environment, housing, etc). ○ Financial resources and budgeting. ▪ Identify the level of community consultation required (Consultation Plan). 	A clear picture of information gaps and the level of consultation required.



3. What type of a Land Use Scheme (LUS) do you need?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare a Strategic Land Use Framework which will include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strategic issues identified in the IDP and its SDF. ○ Identify pressure points (areas needing urgent attention). ○ Identify the LUS level for various parts of the municipality (Elementary, primary, comprehensive or rural level). ▪ Decide on the type of Land Use Scheme you prefer by doing either or a combination of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Translate the existing zones into a LUS without a review or consolidation. ○ Partially translate, consolidate or align different schemes and extend such schemes to areas where there is no land use management. ○ Undertake a detailed review of zones, land uses and controls in all current schemes with a view to creating a single scheme. 	<p>An agreement on the type of a Land Use Scheme that the Municipality wishes to prepare.</p>
4. How to prepare a Land Use Scheme?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Council resolves to prepare a LUS in accordance with a new LUMS using appropriate legislation (once available). ▪ Address information gaps (if necessary). ▪ Formulation of the Statement of Intent (SOI) for large or special areas of the LUS based on the objectives of the municipal IDP. ▪ Identify the zones, districts and appropriate development control. 	<p>A Municipal Land use Scheme comprising of a Plan, a Land Use Table (Matrix) and a table of development control (Land Use Template)</p>
5. What is the Road to Approval of the LUMS?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Circulate the LUS for public comments within a legislated time period. ▪ Amend the LUS by incorporating the received public comments. ▪ Table the LUS (reports and maps) to Council and Amakhosi or a structure comprising of the two for final approval. ▪ Submission to DTLGA for comments and or assessment. 	<p>An approved Land Use Scheme to guide land use management within a municipal area.</p>

5.5 INFORM SECTOR PLANS AND IDP

The Spatial Development Framework forms part of the IDP Process and serves as spatial management tool that deals with the municipality's planning strategy with regard to issues such as land use, transportation, engineering services, housing, and open spaces. This SDF is aimed at achieving the municipality's IDP vision of being champions of sustainable local economic and community development, through good governance.



It is imperative that preparation of sector and line departments' plans and any other development applications needs to be aligned to the municipal spatial development framework and integrate the SDF into the various sector plans and applications. Specific cognisance needs to be taken in terms of Section 4.11.1 of this report.